

CORYDON, INDIANA

INDIANA COLLECTION

**SOUVENIR
CENTENNIAL
PROGRAM**

One Hundredth Consecutive
HARRISON COUNTY FAIR

at

C o r y d o n , I n d i a n a

AUGUST 17, 1959 to AUGUST 29, 1959

Harrison County Agricultural Society

Founded 1860

PRICE \$1.00

CONGRATULATIONS

Harrison County Centennial Fair



Four generations of the Wenning Family, Standing left to right:
Martin Wenning Herthel, Hugh Linn Craton, Jr., Mrs. Wilma L.
Herthel, Mrs. Anna M. Wenning, widow of the late Arthur E. Wen-
ning, founder of the company and Ward Herthel.

WENNING PACKING CO., Inc.
Home Of QUALITY MEATS
CENTRAL BARREN, INDIANA

CENTENNIAL -- PROGRAM --

One Hundredth Consecutive

HARRISON COUNTY FAIR

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AUGUST 17, 1959

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Founded 1860

1966
PRESENTED BY
INDIANA
SESQUICENTENNIAL
COMMITTEE
OF
HARRISON COUNTY, IND.
1966

FOREWORD

Allen County Public Library
Ft. Wayne, Indiana

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This book is an official publication of the Board of Directors of the Harrison County Agricultural Society. It is authorized to summarize the one hundred years of consecutive Harrison County Fairs.

A Fair Centennial Souvenir edition-program was given consideration by officers and directors of the Society for some time before this edition went to press. Copies of publications published for other centennial events of other communities were perused. A more historical publication than has been usual for centennial celebrations was desired. With this in mind the Board evolved a plan of dividing the narrative material into four parts, namely, first, a short history of Harrison County with particular attention to individual townships; second, a factual history of the Society itself; third, a personal experience narrative of "going to the Fair" providing accurate human interest stories and sidelights; and fourth, a look into the future for the Fair and for Harrison County. Only that material concerning the Centennial itself which is necessary for making the book useful at this time, in 1959, is included.

The Board is grateful to all who have helped make this souvenir edition possible.

Frederick Porter Griffin, President of the Harrison County Historical Society, was managing editor of the Harrison County history section and wrote quite a bit of the articles himself. Valued material and articles were contributed by Helen Ballard Crayden, Loretta Davis, Belle Bruner, Dora Faith, Charles Simler, Benton Windell, Maud B. Dome, Harley H. Heuser, Douglas Barnes, Mary Frances Barnes, John A. Cabell, Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Winders, Georgia Lemmon Vogt and others. Kean Irwin has done a masterful job in giving human interest anecdotes and highlights of the Fair. The Future of Harrison County by S. Morris Wilson is a valued condensation of a brochure prepared for the proposed Mauckport Bridge brief in which he had an active part.

Liberal use of pictures of early times as well as some contemporary photos will prove interesting to all citizens and former citizens of Harrison County. Not all of the old photographs offered could be used in this edition. Because of space and time limits a number of interesting and valued pictures are necessarily omitted. In addition to the many photos so graciously offered by citizens to Historical Society President Griffin and the Board and the publishers, the photo files of the Wallace Studio and the newspapers and the authors of the Township Histories and other articles proved helpful.

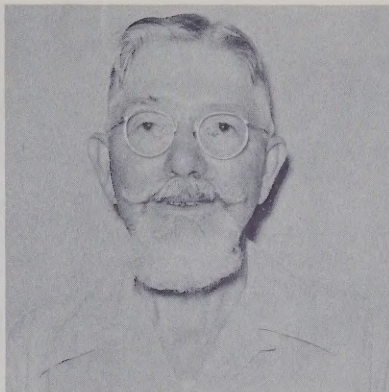
Special credit is due the advertisers. Without their valued support this book could not have been published as it is. Every advertiser in this Program Souvenir may take justifiable pride in the fact that he has had a vital part in its publication over and above the return which he may receive.

Organized and set up by the O'Bannon Publishing Company and publishers of The Corydon Democrat, the valued attention and thorough offset press work of the Pinaire Lithographing Corporation, Incorporated, has been a vital factor in getting the job done, as the reader now finds by proceeding into the following pages.

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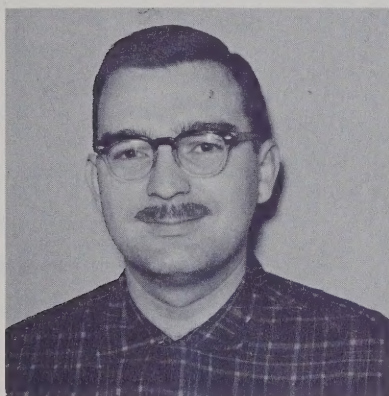
THEODORE NAEGELE



ARVEL I. MARTIN



C. BLAINE HAYS, JR.



HARRY HURST



DR. LEE B. WOLFE

Dr. Lee B. Wolfe, or "Doc Lee" as he is familiarly known to thousands of fair fans in Indiana and neighboring states is one of the outstanding fair men of this area. As Secretary from 1920 until 1925 and from 1933 until 1952 "Doc Lee" was an officer of the society for more years than any other man in the history of the fair. His knowledge of the "fair game" is unequaled and much of the credit for the rehabilitation of the fair from the dark days of 1933 must go to his untiring efforts and abilities which he used as Secretary of the Society during that period.

OFFICERS and DIRECTORS

HARRISON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Corydon, Indiana

Officers, directors and officials elected and appointed for the year November 11, 1958 to November 10, 1959.

President: Arvel I. Martin

Vice-President: Theodore Naegele

Secretary: Harry Hurst

Treasurer: C. Blaine Hays, Jr.

DIRECTORS

Arvel I. Martin

Albert Crayden

Theodore Naegele

C. Blaine Hays, Jr.

Carl Williar

Charles LeMay

William R. Yeager

APPOINTIVE OFFICIALS

Concession Superintendent: Talmage Windell

Publicity Superintendent: Kean Irwin

Superintendent of Speed: Kenneth Miles

Superintendent of Grounds: Raymond Curts

OFFICIAL WELCOME



As Chairman of the Harrison County Centennial Fair at Indiana's first State Capital, Corydon, Indiana, it is my pleasure to extend to each and everyone a special welcome to our great Centennial Fair.

The Harrison County Fair born in 1860 a few months prior to the outbreak of the Civil War has survived one hundred years of changing times to still retain the title as Indiana's outstanding County Fair.

This year through the combined and united effort of a great many people you will have the opportunity to hear and witness the re-enacting of the events prominent in the history of the past century.

To every citizen and organization who gave of their time, talent and possessions toward the successful promotion of the Harrison County Centennial Fair I am indeed grateful.

To the thousands of Americans who will attend our great Centennial Fair we shall do everything in our power to make it a most happy occasion for you and one you shall never forget.

The past century now belongs to history, today is placed in our keeping, tomorrow we place in the hands of our youth. With Divine guidance we shall not fail.

WILSON M. HEUSER, Chairman
Harrison County Centennial Fair



CENTENNIAL INVITATION PRESENTED TO GOVERNOR OF INDIANA

Wilson M. Heuser, Palmyra, Indiana, Chairman of the Harrison County Centennial Fair, presents an invitation to Hon. Harold W. Handley, Governor of Indiana, at colorful ceremonies in front of Capitol Building at Indianapolis, June 20th, 1959.

Standing left to right Mrs. Wilson M. Heuser, Master Charles Douglas

Heuser, Lt. Governor Crawford F. Parker, Mrs. Albert Crayden, Governor Harold W. Handley, Mrs. Aleane Sappenfield and Wilson M. Heuser.

Robert Eckart of Corydon was commissioned to build the special frame for the invitation which contained a piece of wood from the old State Capitol and one from the Constitutional Elm.



INDIANAPOLIS WELCOMES STAGECOACH CARAVAN

Thousands of people lined Meridian Street in Indianapolis on Saturday, June 20th, 1959, to welcome the Harrison County Stagecoach Caravan to the Capitol City.

The journey of the Stagecoach from Corydon to Indianapolis to deliver an invitation to the Governor of Indiana was proclaimed by many to be the great-

est publicity stunt ever used in the State of Indiana. Stopping over night at eleven cities and towns enroute the Stagecoach Caravan was viewed by over one half million people.

The story of the Stagecoach journey appeared in newspapers in forty states throughout the United States as well as on many television and radio stations.



UNITED STATES MARINES ESCORT STAGECOACH

The United States Marine Corps who provided a mounted escort on the entire journey from Corydon to Indianapolis as they escort the Stagecoach Caravan to the State Capitol Building where the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Indiana were waiting.

PROGRAM

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1959

8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. Treasurer's Office at Fairgrounds: Exhibitors and concessionair's passes issued upon presentation of contract from Concession Superintendent, or receipt for entry of agricultural exhibit.

2:00 P.M. Centerfield at Fairgrounds. Old time grain threshing and wood sawing exhibition by members of the Indiana Pioneer Engineer's Association using actual rebuilt steam engines and grain separators some more than 100 years old.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1959

8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. Treasurer's Office at Fairgrounds: Exhibitors and concessionair's passes issued upon presentation of contract from Concession Superintendent, or receipt for entry of agricultural exhibit.

2:00 P.M. Centerfield at Fairgrounds. Old time grain threshing and wood sawing exhibition by members of the Indiana Pioneer Engineer's Association using actual rebuilt steam engines and grain separators some more than 100 years old.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1959

8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. Treasurer's Office at Fairgrounds: Exhibitors and concessionair's passes issued upon presentation of contract from Concession Superintendent, or receipt for entry of agricultural exhibit.

2:00 P.M. Centerfield at Fairgrounds. Old time grain threshing and wood sawing exhibition by members of the Indiana Pioneer Engineer's Association using actual rebuilt steam engines and grain separators some more than 100 years old.

9:00 P.M. Gymnasium of the Corydon

Central High School. Centennial Ball featuring Jan Garber and his orchestra. Refreshments furnished by the Band Mothers' Club. Presentation of the Candidates for Centennial Queen. Dancing and listening until 1:00 o'clock A.M.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1959

8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. Treasurer's Office at Fairgrounds: Exhibitors and concessionair's passes issued upon presentation of contract from Concession Superintendent, or receipt for entry of agricultural exhibit.

1:00 P.M. Underwood Motors Display Room in Jenner Building: Centennial Headquarters. Hospitality and registration center opens. Visit the historical museum at the Headquarters today.

8:00 P.M. Grandstand at Fairgrounds: Evening program consisting of variety entertainment including final judging of Centennial Beauty Queen; judging of men's beards and women's dresses; music and dramatic episodes from the stage-coach days.

9:30 P.M. Midway on Fairgrounds: Rides and swings in full operation. Midway open featuring entertainment by John Galagan and his shows Floyd Gooding's rides and square dancing.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1959

8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. Treasurer's Office at Fairgrounds: Exhibitors and concessionair's passes issued upon presentation of contract from Concession Superintendent, or receipt for entry of agricultural exhibit.

1:00 P.M. Underwood Motors Display Room in Jenner Building: Centennial

Headquarters. Hospitality and registration center opens. Visit the historical museum at the Headquarters.

2:00 P.M. Midway on Fairgrounds open. Free admission to fairgrounds until 4:00 o'clock P.M. Rides, swings, shows and food concessions in full operation.

8:00 P.M. Grandstand at Fairgrounds: Premier performance of the Centennial pageant spectacle. "Harrison County, Frontier of Freedom." A tremendous historical drama, with a cast of 500 depicting the highlights of Harrison County history with emphasis on the past 100 years, all in a thrilling manner on a stage in front of the Grandstand.

11:00 P.M. Midway and Refreshment Stands close. Fairgrounds close.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1959

12:00 P.M. Downtown Corydon and Fairgrounds: Mammoth Parade, featuring 100 years of transportation and life in Harrison County including floats of all kinds and descriptions, moving exhibits on foot and on horseback, bands from schools in Harrison and neighboring counties, and visiting dignitaries and government officials from Indiana and Kentucky. This parade will pass in front of the Grandstand and the awards for the best entries in the various classes will be presented. The various officials and dignitaries will address the audience, and the Centennial Queen will be crowned by the Governor of Indiana.

4:00 P.M. Midway on Fairgrounds open. Rides, swings, shows and food concessions in full operation. Square dancing.

8:00 P.M. Grandstand at Fairgrounds. Second performance of the spectacular "Harrison County, Frontier of Freedom" pageant.

11:00 P.M. Midway and Refreshment Stands close. Fairgrounds close.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1959

(Morning Worship in the Church of Your Choice)

NO ADMISSION CHARGE
AT FAIRGROUNDS ALL DAY

12:00 P.M. Fairgrounds. Reunions of families, church groups and organizations with old fashioned group basket dinners under the shade of the many beautiful trees on the grounds.

2:00 P.M. Grandstand. Old-time patriotic Union Service with Father Bernard Gerdon Former national chaplain of the American Legion delivering the address. Everyone invited. Come and hear a message of what the faith of our fathers means to us today.

4:30 P.M. Fairgrounds: Midway opens with rides, swings, shows and food concessions in full operation. Square dancing.

11:00 P.M. Midway and Refreshment Stands close. Fairgrounds close.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1959

NO ADMISSION CHARGE
AT FAIRGROUNDS UNTIL 4:00 O'CLOCK P.M.

8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. Fairgrounds. Entries for all exhibits at Fairgrounds.

4-H Club entries at 4-H Club building
FFA Chapter entries at FFA tent
Cattle entries at Secretary's office
Poultry Entries at Poultry building
Fruit, Grain, Vegetables and Flowers at exhibit stand under grandstand.
Swine, entries at Secretary's office
Sheep entries at Secretary's office

1:00 P.M. Fairgrounds. Midway opens

with rides, swings, shows and food concessions in full operation.

8:00 P.M. Fairgrounds in front of Grandstand: Third Performance of the Spectacular pageant "Harrison County, Frontier of Freedom."

11:00 P.M. Midway and Refreshment Stands close. Fairgrounds close.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1959

NO ADMISSION CHARGE
AT FAIRGROUNDS UNTIL 4:00 O'CLOCK P.M.

8:00 to 4:00 P.M. Fairgrounds. Entries for all exhibits at Fairgrounds. Entries close at 4:00 o'clock P.M.

4-H Club entries at 4-H Club building

FFA Chapter entries at FFA tent

Cattle entries at Secretary's office

Poultry entries at Poultry Building

Swine entries at Secretary's office

Fruit, Grain, Vegetables and Flowers entries at exhibit stand under grandstand

Sheep entries at Secretary's office

All entries must be on grounds and in place by 4:00 o'clock P.M.

1:00 P.M. Fairgrounds. Midway opens with rides, swings, shows and food concessions in full operation.

2:00 P.M. Fairgrounds. Judging of 4-H Club, Home Economics Exhibits.

8:00 P.M. Fairgrounds in front of Grandstand: Fourth and final performance of the spectacular pageant "Harrison County, Frontier of Freedom."

11:00 P.M. Midway and Refreshment Stands close. Fairgrounds close.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1959

9:00 A.M. Fairgrounds.

Judging of all Poultry and Rabbit exhibits

Judging of all 4-H Dairy exhibits

Judging of all fruit, grain, vegetables, and flower exhibits

Judging of all FFA exhibits

10:00 A.M. Fairgrounds. All food and refreshment stands open.

1:30 P.M. Fairgrounds in front of Grandstand: Band concert by Corydon band under direction of Music Supervisor William B. Doolittle.

2:00 P.M. Fairgrounds: Judging of all 4-H Beef, Sheep and Swine exhibits.

2:00 P.M. Fairgrounds in front of Grandstand. Racing program. Southeastern Indiana and Kentucky Fair Circuit, 25 Trot and the 20 Pace.

4:00 P.M. Fairgrounds: Midway opens with rides, swings, shows and food concessions in full operation.

8:00 P.M. Fairgrounds in front of Grandstand: Cherokee Ranch Rodeo. 1½ hours of bare-back riding, bronco busting, trick riding and roping. This rodeo appeared at the Fair in 1957 and is back for the Centennial by popular request.

11:00 P.M. Midway and Refreshment Stands close. Fairgrounds close.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1959

9:00 A.M. Fairgrounds: Judging of exhibits:

Judging of Swine

Judging of Sheep

Judging of Dairy cattle

Judging of Hereford and Shorthorn beef cattle

10:00 A.M. Fairgrounds. All food and refreshment stands open.

1:30 P.M. Fairgrounds in front of Grandstand: Band concert by Corydon band under direction of Music Supervisor, William B. Doolittle.

2:00 P.M. Fairgrounds in front of Grandstand: Racing Program. Southeastern Indiana and Kentucky Fair Circuit, 25 Pace, Free for All Pace and 20 Trot.

4:00 P.M. Fairgrounds: Midway opens with rides, swings, shows and food concessions in full operation.

7:30 P.M. Fairgrounds in front of Grandstand: Parade of all livestock in front of grandstand, featuring winners in all classes.

8:00 P.M. Fairgrounds in front of Grandstand: Old time vaudeville variety show featuring the well known stage and screen star, "Peg Leg Bates," the greatest monoped dancer of all time, and his troupe. This act which will appear has been featured on Ed Sullivan's Toast of the Town, many times.

11:00 P.M. Midway and Refreshment Stands close. Fairgrounds close.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1959

9:00 A.M. Fairgrounds: Judging of Exhibits.

Judging of Angus Beef Cattle.

10:00 A.M. Fairgrounds. All food and refreshment stands open.

1:30 P.M. Fairgrounds in front of Grandstand: Band concert by Corydon band under direction of Music Supervisor, William B. Doolittle.

2:00 P.M. Fairgrounds in front of Grandstand: Racing Program. Southeastern Indiana and Kentucky Fair Circuit, 17 Pace and Free for All Trot. Final day of racing, concluding the 100th year of harness racing at the Harrison County Fair.

4:00 P.M. Fairgrounds: Midway opens with rides, swings, shows and food concessions in full operation.

8:00 P.M. Fairgrounds in front of Grandstand: Country music and hill-billy entertainment at its best with the Victor Recording Stars, Homer and Jethro appearing with their troupe. 1½ hours of real country entertainment as the Harrison County folks like it.

11:00 P.M. Midway and Refreshment Stands close. Fairgrounds close.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1959

8:00 A.M. Fairgrounds: All agricultural exhibits open and on exhibition until 2:00 o'clock P.M.

2:00 P.M. Fairgrounds: Agricultural exhibits may be removed from Fairgrounds anytime after this hour.

2:30 P.M. Fairgrounds in front of Grandstand: Automobile thrill show featuring the International Auto Daredevils under the management of Bill Reed known to many Harrison County Auto thrill show fans. 2 hours of real excitement on the track in front of the grandstand.

4:00 P.M. Fairgrounds: Midway opens with rides, swings, shows and food concessions in full operation.

7:00 P.M. Fairgrounds in front of Grandstand: Shaving contest under sponsorship of Remington-Rand Company. All beards come off, and prizes given away by sponsor.

8:00 P.M. Fairgrounds in front of Grandstand: Second performance of the International Auto Daredevils. This is the final spectacle of the Centennial and 100th Fair.

?:?: A.M. Midway and Refreshment Stands close. Fairgrounds close.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF CONSECUTIVE FAIRS HISTORY OF THE HARRISON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

By C. BLAINE HAYS, JR.,
Treasurer Harrison County Agricultural Society

The Harrison County Agricultural Society was organized under the authority of Chapter 2 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana of 1852 approved by the Governor on February 17, 1852; This act provided for, among other things, the incorporation of agricultural societies, and established certain rules and regulations for their operation and management.

On Saturday, Jan. 7, 1860, several citizens of Harrison County met at the Court House in Corydon for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society. As a result of this organization meeting the first officers and directors were elected (for list see Appendix A). A constitution was drafted which is yet today with its amendments

the governing law of the Society. The subscription price of the stock was \$25.00 per share and the list of original subscribers to shares included thirty - five of the leaders of the community. Two excerpts from the original minutes are of interest:

" . . . On motion, it was expressed as the sense of this meeting that suitable fair grounds ought to be purchased in the immediate vicinity of Corydon.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Corydon Argus and Democrat. . . ."

The next meeting was held on Saturday the 4th day of February, 1860 at which time it was decided to capitalize the Society at \$6,000.00 with 240 shares at \$25.00

per share. The secretary was ordered to record a list of the stockholders which was done (See Appendix B). Also, at this meeting a committee of Robert W. Finley, Asa Rosenbarger, Jonathan Hotell, Pleasant D. Bean and Carter Likens was appointed to:

" . . . examine such land as may be offered for sale in the vicinity of Corydon, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Board the price of each of the tracts so offered, the adaptation of the same to the purposes of the society and the number of acres. . . ."

By-Laws Adopted

The by - laws of the society were adopted at the next meeting held on Saturday the 3rd day of



"Youth will be served" These young bare-back riders are making the most of their "Merry-go-round" ride — something that never grows old.

March 1860. At this same meeting the committee selected to recommended a site submitted its reports which consisted of a majority report recommending the purchase of the grounds owned by Benjamin Aydelott just south and south - west of the Town of Corydon and a minority report. The majority report was adopted. Before the meeting had adjourned it was also voted to build a fence around the fairground.

The Board met again on Friday, March 16, 1860 and several very important actions were taken:

(1) The construction of a race track; the decision for which reads in the minutes as follows:

" . . . On motion it was ordered that a half - mile track be constructed on the fairgrounds and that all pacing or trotting on it shall be against time, and that not more than one horse shall trot or pace on the track at the same time — and it is declared that no racing will be allowed."

(2) Received the deed for the fairgrounds and executed four notes and a mortgage securing the same to Mr. Aydelott. The purchase price of the grounds was \$3,000.00.

(3) The making up of a premium list; the decision for which reads in the minutes as follows:

" On motion it was ordered that David Jordan, Edward W. Aydelott and Pleasant D. Bean, be appointed a Committee to draft regulations and adopt a premium list for the first annual fair of this society and that the secretary have the same published. . . . "

The Board met again on Monday, April 30, 1860 the premium list was published and it was decided to hold the first fair on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of September, 1860.

The first year, the improvements made before the first fair consisted of a plank - fence, a stone fence, the track, 100 stalls, seats around the amphitheatre, a "Ladies Reception Room" and a Miscellaneous Hall.

The minute book of the Society does not contain a report as to the first fair although on Saturday morning, September 15th, 1860 we find the records of the direc-



"Anybody for a Hot-dog" The midway before the crowds arrive. In the distance can be seen the Ferris Wheel and the Merry-go-round.

tors meeting and authorizing the payment of a certain premium. At this meeting it was also decided to solicit new subscriptions to the stock of the Society. We may assume therefore that the directors believed themselves successful enough with their first fair to warrant proceeding with the affairs of the Society.

At a directors meeting held on Friday, March 8, 1861, the board voted to pay its officers and directors for their services for the first year as follows:

David Jordan, Sec'y.	\$ 75.00
Eli Wright, Treas.	75.00
Edward W. Aydelott, Pres.	46.50
Pleasant D. Bean, Dir.	22.50
Fielding W. Windell, Dir. ..	10.50
Joseph DeWeese, Dir.	10.50
Jonathan Hottell, Dir.	18.00
Carter Roby, Dir.	18.00
William H. Pfrimmer, Dir.	14.50
Robert Finley, Dir.	18.00
Carter Likens, Dir.	7.50

After the board voted these payments the officers and directors then donated the money to the society, and a vote of thanks was then recorded for their work.

On Friday, March 8, 1861, the Board met again and after selecting the dates for the 1861 fair

took the following action:

TERMS OF ADMISSION

Tickets for a single admission, good only for one entrance at the gate will be sold by the Treasurer at 25 cents each, and no person will be admitted without such ticket except the following: Officers, Judges, exhibitors, children under ten years of age in the care of parents or guardian and such stockholders who shall pay their stock in full previous to the 10th day of April, 1861, and the wife and the unmarried children under 21 years of age of such stockholders or if unmarried and the head of a family, the mother, brothers, and sisters under 21 years of age residing at home, which said officers, judges, exhibitors and stockholders shall receive from the Treasurer, badges or cards of admission to be provided by the Secretary agreeably to rules prescribed by the Board of Directors.

Cards admitting a two horse vehicle will be sold for 35 cents, admitting a one horse vehicle 25 cents, single horse 15 cents. But persons in a carriage or other wheeled vehicle or horseback will not be exempted thereby from procuring the ticket of admission before entering the fairground. Cards



Stockholder's Ticket to First Fair, 1860

and Badges issued to privileged persons shall not be transferable. Season tickets will be sold to such person as may desire them for \$1.00, admitting them during the fair.

Then followed the adoption of regulations governing such matters, as time of entries, Articles intended for Exhibition, Entry fees, Judges, the General Superintendent, Police, Miscellaneous Class, refreshments and a complete list of premiums to be awarded.

It is very evident from reading the accounts of the second fair, that those in charge had learned much from the first fair and has profited thereby.

On January 28, 1862, the Board of Directors met and at this meeting is the first recorded information concerning the financial condition of the society. For the year ending January 5, 1861, the Treasurer reported:

Receipts

1. Sale of stock	\$2815.00
2. Sale of grass	105.00
3. Profit from 1st fair	191.00
4. Refund from E. W. Aydelott	12.15
5. Received for show license	50.00
6. Pasture rent	26.00
Total	\$3199.15

Expenditures

1. Orders 1 through 85	\$3186.25
Balance on hands	\$ 15.90

The Treasurer reported subscriptions for 203 shares of stock at \$25.00 each making a total of \$5,075.00, not all of which had been paid but action was being taken to collect the unpaid balances which totaled \$374.50.

The Treasurer then went on to report the receipts and expenditures for the second fair held the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of September, 1861 as follows:

Receipts

1. General Admission at gate	\$ 352.00
2. Wagon fees at gate	15.15
3. Donations	8.00
4. Cash received for boarding tents and other matters of the kind ..	48.90
5. Articles sold after fair ..	12.20
6. Stall rent, entry fees etc.	237.45
Total	\$ 673.70

Expenditures

1. Premiums paid	\$ 431.00
2. Preparing and putting on fair	180.67
Total	\$ 611.67
Balance	\$ 62.03

Thereafter the fair was held regularly in September and continued to grow and prosper. On September 24th, 1864 we find the directors adopting a motion that subscription lists to the stock of the Society be closed and no more stock sold.

On Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1865, the board met and after having transacted some business there appears the following record:

"On motion the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted. WHEREAS: News of the death of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, having just reached the Board, therefore in view of so great a Public Calamity, and out of respect to the President. RESOLVED: That the Board do now adjourn." and that was all for that meeting.

On Saturday, May 27, 1865, the board met and made plans for the 1865, sixth annual fair. After going over the rules and regulations as was the custom we find the following entry in the minutes:

"On motion ordered that an oration on Agriculture be delivered on Thursday of the Fair, and that Hon. James A. Cravens be requested

to deliver the same"

Thereafter for the next few years covered by the original first minute book events settled down to a routine procedure and the society continued to grow and prosper with each succeeding fair. The first minute book ends with the plans for the 11th annual fair to be held in 1870.

The next 46 years of history are without official records as the minute books for these years have been lost. The next minute book opens with the proceedings of the 58th annual meeting of the stockholders held in the court house on November 14, 1916. The minutes record that the fair of that year had been successful to the extent that the amount of \$600.00 was paid on a debt incurred in 1909 in the principal amount of \$4,600.00 and thereby reduced the same to \$2,900.00. This good fortune did not continue, however, and the next year saw no further payment causing such concern among the

stockholders that in 1917 an entire new slate of officers was elected. These men refunded the debt and adopted a policy of no free tickets to anyone at the next year's fair. Whether through the policies of the new board or for some other reason, we do not know, but the next year's fair saw enough profit that \$1,300.00 was paid on the debt. The next year the debt was paid off with a final payment of \$1,699.55.

More Land Bought

The next important event in the history of the society was the purchase of the society of the ground north of the Creek in the Town of Corydon for the sum of \$2,000.00 in 1921. The society went in debt to the extent of \$1,200.00 to do this but history has proved that it was an investment well worth the money and a valuable asset to the fair property. Owing to a bad year in 1922 it became to borrow more money for operating capital so that for the stockholders meeting



The typical youth display. The Society has prided itself on the excellent cooperation always given by the 4-H clubs of the county.

on November 11, 1922 the books showed a total indebtedness of \$2,886.20. Two years later this had been reduced to \$1,845.00, the next year (1925) it was further reduced to \$600.00 and in 1926 the amount was paid off completely.

After the annual meeting that year, however, the new board embarked on a program which eventually was to bring the Society to the brink of disaster.

The Board in December voted to build a new grandstand. This in itself was commendable as the old grandstand was too small and unfit for future use. Thus on Dec. 11, 1926, the board voted to borrow \$5,400.00 for the construction of the grandstand. This was not enough to finish the project and in June the Board voted to borrow an additional amount of \$1,700.00 to finish the grandstand and a further amount of \$1,500.00 to build a swine display barn, making a total indebtedness of \$8,600.00.

It is hard to quarrel with the de-

cisions of the board. The new facilities were badly needed, times were good (the stock market crash and the resulting depression did not come for two years) and the future looked rosey indeed. It must be further stated that the facilities which were constructed, the grandstand and the swine display barn were well built with an eye to the future, so much so that they are yet today, thirty years later, two of the best structures on the grounds. Thinking in terms of today's prices they could not be constructed for four times their original cost.

But events did not turn out as the directors had hoped in 1928 and 1929 the fair lost money and by 1930 the society was in real trouble. No improvements were made as a result of the 1931 and 1932 fair, by which time the indebtedness, accrued interest and outstanding accounts payable were in excess of \$14,000.00. It looked to many as though the Society's days were numbered, and you could buy all

the stock you wanted for \$5.00 a share, but none was being sold because of the fear of many that if the grounds were sold to pay off the debt and the money realized from the sale was insufficient that the stockholders would have to make up the difference. This was not true but it served to practically stop trading in stock.

With the threat of foreclosure hanging over their heads the stockholders agreed to let the holders of the mortgages, The Corydon State Bank and the Old Capital Bank & Trust Company, name the officers and directors of the society at the 1933 stockholders meeting. The men named were Maurice Griffin, C. Blaine Hays, Arvel I. Martin, Arvil Miles, Charles Peper, Frank Self and Dr. L. B. Wolfe. These men were named as directors, and following their election they met and organized with the following officers. Frank H. Self, President; Arvil Miles, Vice President; Maurice Griffin, Treasurer and L. B. Wolfe, Secretary. It will be noted that this represented a distinct departure from previous custom in this regard (1) that there were only seven directors (all elected at large) instead of thirteen directors (one from each township) and (2) the officers were elected from among the directors by the directors instead of from among the stockholders by the stockholders. The revised procedure has been in effect since 1933.

Although the men chosen to lead the Society out of its difficulties were no strangers to the fair game their resources and ingenuity were taxed to the limit. Many pet schemes favoring this class of stockholders or that interest group were abolished. The country was in the midst of the depression and drastic measures needed to be adopted. Some years little progress was made and other years some payment was made on the debt. It took fifteen years but finally in 1948 the final payment on the debt was made and the Society was again out of debt. In the ten years since that time the Society has taken in a total of \$20,000.00 which it has been able to spend on the grounds in permanent improvements as follows:



"First prize" The swine show at the fair has always featured high quality stock. Many show animals become breeding stock outside the county.

Permanent Improvements (Materials and Labor)

1956

New Building (Toilet)	\$6837.14
Additional Road Blacktop	300.00
New Section of Track Fence (outside)	80.60
Rock Base for Concessions	840.01
Additions to Electrical System	629.73
New Agricultural Display Equipment	204.42
Total	\$8891.90

1955

New roof on Grandstand	\$ 345.00
Signs for Grounds	167.75
Drain Tile	35.00
Total	\$ 547.75

1954

New Floors, Merchants Building	\$1039.26
Electrical System Overhauled	1169.75
Grandstand Offices	466.72
Additional Road Blacktop	526.00
Drain Tile	57.60
Total	\$3259.33

1953

New Building	\$3360.28
Track and Inside Fence Overhaul	839.02
Total	\$4199.30

1952

Road Blacktop	\$1371.62
Grandstand Boxes	1089.84
Total	\$2461.46
Total Major Improvements Five Years	\$19,359.74

Of this amount \$4,800.00 was raised from the sale of additional stock, and the balance of \$14,559.74 was obtained through profits from the fairs during these years.

It might be well at this point to see just how much the Society has made since 1933 over and above its operating expenses. This can be stated to be in the amount of \$33,625.46, and can be distributed as follows:

1. Paid on principal of debt	\$12,800.00
2. Paid on interest of debt	5,873.50
3. Paid for accounts payable in 1933	392.22
4. Paid out for permanent improvements since 1952	\$14,559.74
Total	\$33,625.46

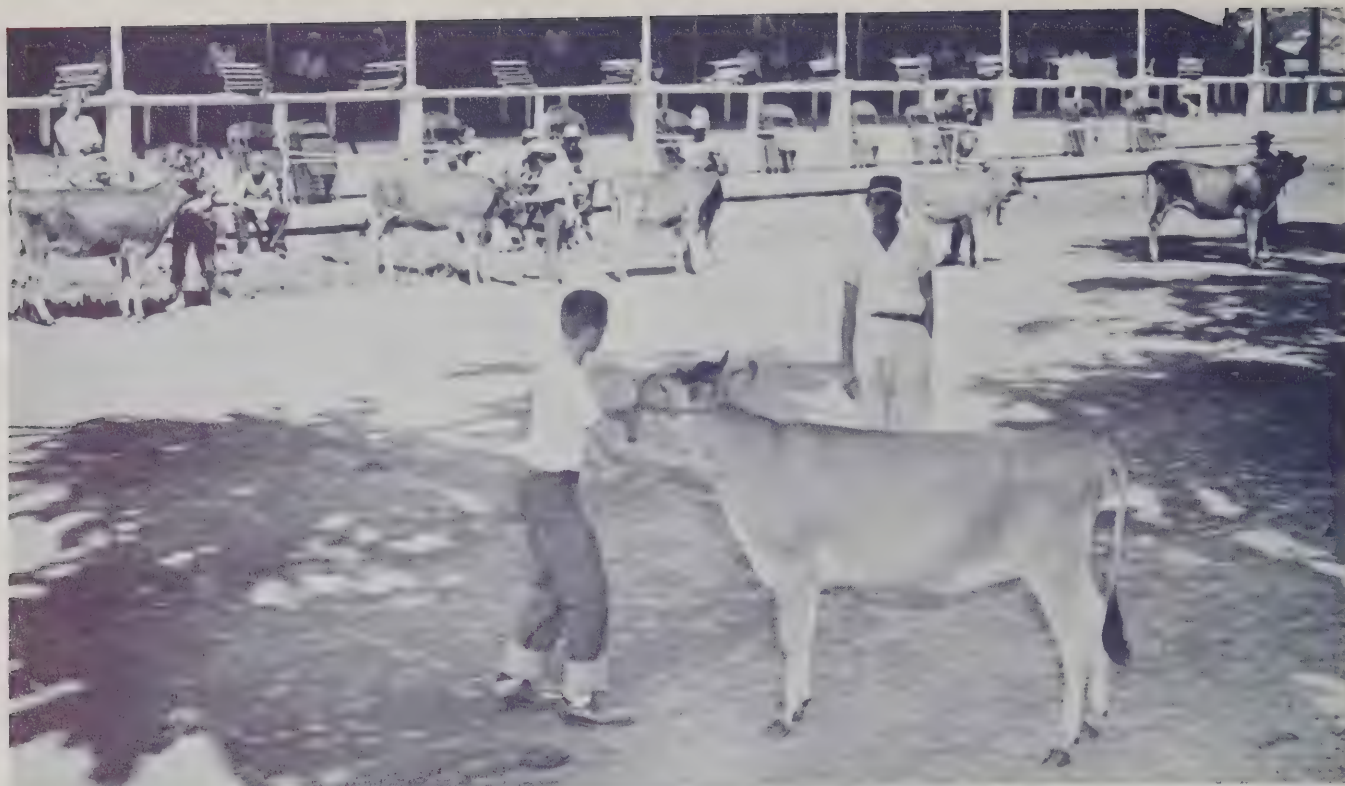
There has undoubtedly been more than this paid out for permanent improvements since 1933, but prior to 1952 there was no book-keeping division between repairs and permanent improvements,



**Little Ring (looking south)
Showing the Hillside Seats**



**Kentucky Ruler and owner Jacob Walters
Another Walters' horse, "Bertha W." dropped dead in front of the grandstand and was buried in the Center field.**



"A Tough Decision" Judging our fine dairy cattle is always a hard job and as will be seen this ring was no exception.

making it therefore impossible to correctly identify the amounts actually spent for permanent improvements.

The stockholders, remembering well the dark days of 1932 and before have voiced their confidence in the management of this group of men and the policies which they advocated by continuously for 25 years re-electing this same group of men or in the case of vacancies, their successors as designated by the remaining members of the group. The policies which this group has followed are worthy of note here.

1. Insisting that no one interest group dominate the fair but encourage all to do their part.

2. Reduce the games of chance to an absolute minimum and insist on close supervision.

3. Organize the administration of the fair into various divisions, appoint a capable and qualified man to be in charge of each division, and delegate sufficient authority to the heads of these divisions to enable them to do their work efficiently.

4. Adoption of a thorough and complete financial accounting system designed to make each division of the fair accountable, and subject to audit.

5. Provide high - type evening entertainment that will attract and satisfy the public.

6. Encourage the youth club work and make a place for it in every part of the fair's activity.

7. With regard to the midway, book the "rides" separate from the entertainment etc. To use a fair

expression have an "independent" midway.

The future of the fair is indeed a bright one. We might very well say that the first 100 years are the hardest. As long as the Society is responsive to the social and economic requirements and desires of the people of Harrison County as a whole and conducts its Fairs to meet these demands, the fair will continue to grow and prosper.



A part of the beef cattle show at the fair. The beef cattle show is growing each year and promises to be one of the outstanding attractions.

APPENDIX A

First Officers And Directors Of The Harrison County Agricultural Society Elected At The Organization Meeting January 7, 1860

EDWARD W. AYDELOTT	President
PLEASANT D. BEAN	Vice-President
DAVID JORDAN	Secretary
ELI WRIGHT	Treasurer

! Carter Likens	Director	Harrison Township
@ John Simler	Director	Washington Township
Isaac Pittman	Director	Heth Township
√ Jacob L. Kintner	Director	Boone Township
+ Joseph Cromwell	Director	Posey Township
Thomas Strong	Director	Taylor Township
* James T. Green	Director	Franklin Township
% John W. Welker	Director	Jackson Township
Robert Finley	Director	Morgan Township
& William B. Hancock	Director	Blue River Township
Asa Rosenbarger	Director	Spencer Township
F. W. Windle	Director	Scott Township
Jonathan Hottell	Director	Webster Township

& Declined to serve—Benjamin H. Hancock elected to fill vacancy

* Declined to serve—W. H. Pfrimmer elected to fill vacancy

√ Declined to serve—Curtis Roby elected to fill vacancy

+ Declined to serve—J. P. Farnsley elected to fill vacancy

@ Declined to serve—Samuel Jones elected to fill vacancy

% Resigned after first meeting—Joseph Deweese elected to fill vacancy

! Resigned after second meeting—Benjamin P. Douglass elected to fill vacancy

APPENDIX B

Original Stockholders Of The Harrison County Agricultural Society As Of February 4, 1860

*Carter Likens	Jacob Stockslager	James Pitman
*William J. Irvin	*J. M. Sieg	Pleasant D. Bean
William Howard	Nathaniel Elliott	W. W. Bean
Joseph Applegate	R. H. Heth	*Allen Wright
Jacob W. Kintner	Ambress Stevens	Daniel B. McRae
George W. Denbo	William A. Davis	John A. Venor
Simeon K. Wilfe	Carter L. Littell	J. Gillam & W. Sims
B. P. Douglass	John H. Windle	James Highfill
J. R. Lacy	A. C. Likens	Andrew Pittman
*William Farquer	Hugh Dyer	James Hisey
P. Glenn	*Joacim W. Fetzer	T. F. Highfill
*Henry Jordan	*W. H. Westfall	Charles Martin
*A. C. Highfill	C. P. Pennington	John Legett
Robert Leffler	*George B. Charley	John Walter
*W. H. Timberlake	Ed Askren	John Klein
William Trotter	George Wise	C. Grable
William Reader	*George McBride	James Sharp
F. W. Mathis	Samuel R. Lockett	Joseph Eckhart
*W. Q. Gresham	*Jeremiah Lone	Charles Smith
W. D. Craig	*Jacob S. Hammon	John Bringham
Pierre Tartarat	H. Turley	William Conrad
G. W. Walk	Philip Conrad	George H. Harrison
*Josiah Littell	Henry L. Fabrique	Daniel Rhodes
*William H. H. Hudson, Jr.	*William Smith	David Bline
Harrison Rumney	Eli Wright	Abraham Neeley
Henry W. Sieg	John Fravel	Fielding Smith
George W. Benton	Lloyd Smith	Joseph Pittman
John Bloom	C. T. Smith	Abraham Rothrock
*Thomas Patterson	J. P. Nelson	Asa Rosenbarger
Amos Zenor	Isaac Emily	Charles F. Berry
Ephraim Mowery	Henry Zenor	Samuel S. Anderson
C. S. Hudson	Irvin H. Ragan	Isaac LaHew
Samuel Emily	*Henry Gillam	Richard Cook
George Lockett	Thomas K. Enlow	*David Hottell
Frederick Leslie	David Cline	Joseph Charley
Preston Decker	Isaac Bringham	John Mathis
Stephen Watkins	William H. Harper	Thomas Davice
John Mauck & A. F. Woods	Levi Rhodes	Henderson Stevens
W. L. Mathis	J. W. Row	George J. Charley
Joseph Groves	James Jordan	*P. T. Mathis
C. F. Hottell	Davies S. Tuell	*John W. Welker
Daniel Stonecipher	George Brown	*William M. Edmondson
George Smith	Jacob Lewis	Spier S. Hurst
James Smith	Paul Sieg	James Fair
Jesse Bliss	Samuel J. Wright	*A. McCoy
James Glenn	Willison Hisey	Benjamin Flock
Isaac Nelson	Absalom Mauck	Daniel Waggoner
*Edward Aydelott	D. M. Jones	*Jacob Blume
Bean and Shreck	John Elliott	Jerome Harrell
William Smoots	John Lane	C. B. Dyer
George Bringham	John Glenn	George W. Miller
Joseph Snapp	James Watson	James D. LaMay
Jacob Doll	David Jordan	Beverly Harrell
Isaac Rhodes	Harvey M. Heth	George Flock
Jesse Denbo	Irvin Lynn	Jacob I. Kintner
Alanson Pollard	Charles H. Jordan	Joseph Deweese Jr.
James M. Bean	*F. W. Windell	John Davidson
Jesse Charley	Jesse Long	Isaac Pittman
*P. M. Kintner	George Conrad	Soloman Barows
*McBride & Applegate	Andrew Broadus	Curtis Roby
Samuel W. Douglass	John Q. A. Sieg	Jonathan Hottell
N. S. Reynolds	William W. Wright	W. H. Pfrimmer
John G. Mitchell	*Josiah Littell, Jr.	John Smith
Levi Long	David Askren	Henry Harbinson
Pleasant Elliott	*James B. Littell	William J. Miles
H. W. Wiseman	Samuel Jones	R. T. Arnold
John Hass	William Blankenbaker	George Wolfe
S. H. Keen	*Peter Charley	J. P. Farnsley
Thomas McGrain Jr.	John Askren	*Robert W. Finley
J. T. Heth	*Dennis Davice	*Denotes Incorporators

APPENDIX C

YEAR	PRESIDENT	VICE-PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	TREASURER
1860	Edward W. Aydelott	Pleasant D. Bean	David Jordan	Eli Wright
1861	David Jordan	George W. Denbo	Harbin W. Applegate	Samuel J. Wright
1862	David Jordan	Henderson Stevens	Harbin W. Applegate	Samuel J. Wright
1863	David Jordan	Henderson Stevens	Samuel J. Wright	Samuel Luckett
1864	George W. Denbo	Ely Wright	Thomas McGrain, Jr.	Samuel J. Wright
1865	David Jordan	W. M. Edmondson	J. T. Wilson	Samuel J. Wright
1866	David Jordan	W. M. Edmondson	Samuel B. Luckett	Samuel J. Wright
1867	George W. Wolfe	David Summers	Samuel B. Luckett	Harbin M. Applegate
1868	David Jordan	W. M. Edmondson	Samuel B. Luckett	Thomas McGrain
1869	Samuel J. Wright	Edward Aydelott	Samuel B. Luckett	Thomas McGrain, Jr.
1870	David Jordan	W. M. Edmondson	Samuel B. Luckett	Thomas McGrain, Jr.
(1871 - 1897 Incomplete records - no names shown)				
1898	J. W. McKinster	Albert Stover	Ed S. Tuell	J. G. W. Stonecipher
1899	J. W. McKinster	Cort Sharp	Ed S. Tuell	John C. F. Sieg
1900	O. L. Hudson	Cort Sharp	Emery H. Breeden	John C. F. Sieg
1901	O. L. Hudson	Sam T. Wolfe	Ed S. Tuell	J. C. F. Sieg
1902	Sam T. Wolfe	Dan F. Stauth	Amzi Weaver	Geo. W. Applegate, Jr.
1903	Sam T. Wolfe	Dan F. Stauth	Frank R. Wright	Geo. W. Applegate, Jr.
1904	Daniel F. Stauth	Luther Stover	Frank R. Wright	Geo. W. Applegate, Jr.
1905	Daniel F. Stauth	Luther Stover	Frank R. Wright	W. H. P. Wiseman
1906	J. C. F. Sieg	William Taylor	Frank Self	Frank E. Watson
1907	William Taylor	George Kopp	Frank Self	Frank Watson
1908	Amos Lemmon	Ivan Eckart	U. G. Watson	Jap W. Turley
1909	Dan F. Stauth	Harry Markel	A. G. Ward	Jap W. Turley
1910	Dan F. Stauth	Albert Stover	A. G. Ward	Alva Wiseman
1911	Frank E. Watson	Edward F. Windell	Frank R. Wright	Alva Wiseman
1912	Frank E. Watson	Oscar Harbeson	Frank Reas	Jap W. Turley
1913	Dan F. Stauth	Oscar Harbeson	Jap W. Turley	Sam D. Breeden
1914	Dan F. Stauth	Stephen A. Taylor	Jap W. Turley	Sam D. Breeden
1915	Dan F. Stauth	Albert Stover	Jap W. Turley	Otto Smith
1916	Dan F. Stauth	Walter G. Rhodes	Frank R. Wright	Otto Smith
1917	Frank H. Self	Walter G. Rhodes	Frank R. Wright	C. Blaine Hays
1918	Frank H. Self	Walter G. Rhodes	Frank R. Wright	C. Blaine Hays
1919	Dan F. Stauth	Walter G. Rhodes	Frank R. Wright	C. Blaine Hays
1920	Amos Lemmon	Fred G. Mossler	Lee B. Wolfe	C. Blaine Hays
1921	Dan F. Stauth	Henry Harbeson	Lee B. Wolfe	Ed F. Windell
1922	Dan F. Stauth	Henry Harbeson	Lee B. Wolfe	Alva H. Wiseman
1923	Ed S. Tuell	Ed C. Sharp	Hugh Rhodes	Alva H. Wiseman
1924	John Frederick	Ed C. Sharp	Hugh Rhodes	Corda Shaffer
1925	John Frederick	Ed C. Sharp	Hugh Rhodes	Corda Shaffer
1926	John Frederick	Ed C. Sharp	Hugh Rhodes	Walter Windell
1927	Perry Shaffer	Clarence Gleb	Hugh Rhodes	Walter Windell
1928	Dan Stauth	Clarence Gleb	Arvil H. Miles	Thomas Brandenburg
1929	Dan Stauth	Ed C. Sharp	Arvil H. Miles	Charles W. Thomas
1930	Charles H. Kintner	Albert Stover	Josiah W. Grabel	James K. Flora
1931	Charles H. Kintner	Albert Stover	Josiah W. Grabel	James K. Flora
1932	Walter Windell	John Lyskowski	Waldo Engleman	James K. Flora
1933	Frank H. Self	Arvil H. Miles	Lee B. Wolfe	Maurice Griffin
1934	Frank H. Self	Arvil H. Miles	Lee B. Wolfe	Maurice Griffin
1935	Frank H. Self	Arvil H. Miles	Lee B. Wolfe	Maurice Griffin
1936	C. Blaine Hays	Arvil H. Miles	Lee B. Wolfe	Maurice Griffin
1937	Frank E. Dropsey	Charles H. Peper	Lee B. Wolfe	C. Blaine Hays
1938	Frank E. Dropsey	Charles H. Peper	Lee B. Wolfe	C. Blaine Hays
1939	Frank E. Dropsey	Charles H. Peper	Lee B. Wolfe	C. Blaine Hays
1940	Frank E. Dropsey	Charles H. Peper	Lee B. Wolfe	C. Blaine Hays
1941	Arvil I. Martin	Charles H. Peper	Lee B. Wolfe	Frank E. Dropsey
1942	Arvil I. Martin	Charles H. Peper	Lee B. Wolfe	Frank E. Dropsey
1943	Arvil I. Martin	Charles H. Peper	Lee B. Wolfe	Frank E. Dropsey
1944	Arvil I. Martin	Charles H. Peper	Lee B. Wolfe	Frank E. Dropsey
1945	Arvil I. Martin	Charles H. Peper	Lee B. Wolfe	Frank E. Dropsey
1946	Arvil I. Martin	Charles H. Peper	Lee B. Wolfe	C. Blaine Hays, Jr.
1947	Arvil I. Martin	Arvil H. Miles	Lee B. Wolfe	C. Blaine Hays, Jr.
1948	Arvil I. Martin	Arvil H. Miles	Lee B. Wolfe	C. Blaine Hays, Jr.
1949	Arvil I. Martin	Arvil H. Miles	Lee B. Wolfe	C. Blaine Hays, Jr.
1950	Arvil I. Martin	Arvil H. Miles	Lee B. Wolfe	C. Blaine Hays, Jr.
1951	Arvil I. Martin	Charles Peper	Lee B. Wolfe	C. Blaine Hays, Jr.
1952	Arvil I. Martin	Charles Peper	Lee B. Wolfe	C. Blaine Hays, Jr.
1953	Arvil I. Martin	Charles Peper	John W. Walker	C. Blaine Hays, Jr.
1954	Arvil I. Martin	Charles Peper	John W. Walker	C. Blaine Hays, Jr.
1955	Arvil I. Martin	Charles Peper	John W. Walker	C. Blaine Hays, Jr.
1956	Arvil I. Martin	Willard Tindall	John W. Walker	C. Blaine Hays, Jr.
1957	Arvil I. Martin	Theodore Naegle	Harry C. Hurst	C. Blaine Hays, Jr.
1958	Arvil I. Martin	Theodore Naegle	Harry C. Hurst	C. Blaine Hays, Jr.



Former Fair Secretary, Dr. Lee B. Wolfe and Mrs. Wolfe advertise the fair.

HIGHLIGHTS AND SIDELIGHTS OF THE FAIR

By KEAN IRWIN

Although the Harrison County Fair may have lost some of its glamor for many of its citizens because of the fact that they may reach Indianapolis to attend the State Fair today in less time than it used to take some living in remote corners of the county to reach Corydon to attend the fair, it still acts as a magnet for many when fair time comes around.

Time was when it was the feature event annually in the lives of many, so much so that they used it as a time to mark dates by rather than Christmas or some other event. There has always been something of romance connected with it for many.

This article will not deal with the facts and figures of the fair but will try to recall events that will start the minds of readers to reminiscing.

There is little recorded about the first fair of 1860 except a few facts such as the names of the officers, the date etc. There have been times when a day or so of the fair was rained out but the weather for the most part has smiled during the event. Rain fell so much in 1875 that the fair was termed "rained out", and the treasury went in debt. But only once were the rains so bad that the fair had to be postponed to a later date. In 1866 high water flooded out the fair in September and it was held in October.

One interesting item of the first fair was that David Jordan was president and he was still going strong forty years later at the 1899 fair, the only member of that first board who was surviving at that time. A stockholder's ticket signed by President David Jordan for the first fair is on display in the show window of The Griffin Store in Corydon.

There have been practically no written records kept of what happened at the fair of 1863 but knowing as we do the importance of the horse in the daily lives of the people one can imagine some of the conversations that took place at that fair. It was less than two months before that fair that an event took place which for excitement just about eclipsed any other event that ever occurred in Harrison County. That was the raid of the Confederate Cavalry leader

Gen. John Morgan. It was estimated that Morgan's men confiscated approximately 450 horses from Harrison County. In some instances they left their tired, worn - out horses behind. It is easy enough then to imagine such comments being passed at the fair as follows:

"I'd 'a won that three-year-old light harness ring hands down with my mare, Susa Belle, them rebels stole from me. But as it is I ain't got anything to show in that class except the stack a bones they left me." Or after a saddle ring one might have heard, "Jim can thank them rebels that he is the winner in the saddle ring. I hid that sorrell stallion of mine in a sink hole and in tryin' to pull loose he sprung a tendon."

It is quite possible that a village "cut up" meeting a neighbor would say, "Hello Lem. When did you get back?" And if the neighbor answered he had not been gone the joker would say, "Why they told me you started runnin' when you heard the Johnny Rebs wus comin' and didn't stop 'till you got to Knox County."

The horses Morgan's men left behind proved beneficial to some of the winners in the "Little Ring" at fairs that followed because many of them were from excellent strains of saddle horses.

Admission prices back in the 60's apparently had not been boosted much by war inflation. For single person the admission was 25 cents; two horse vehicle 25 cents; one horse vehicle 15 cents; single horse, 10 cents and season ticket 75 cents. Another community leader associated with early fairs was Samuel J. Wright.

Harnessed Trotters And Pacers Succeed Saddles

An interesting feature of the fair has been the racing of standard-bred horses (trotters and pacers). There were races at that first fair in 1860 but they were different from the races you will see at the 100th Fair. At the first fair and at fairs for a number of years afterward, the horses were ridden under saddle and raced against time.

"Warsaw", a strawberry roan horse paced the mile for a record of 2:53. He was ridden by Flavious Wolfe, brother of the grandfather of Dr. L. B. Wolfe, of Corydon. Records from the fair of 1872 show the trotting record for the mile was 2:58. and the pacing record was 2:52. Just a second less than the record set by Warsaw.

Among the memorable races that took place after horses began to be raced against each other instead of time was the race between Orangeman and Solitude. Tradition has it that there was more money on the race than any other race ever held on the fairground here. Orangeman was the winner.

Another memorable race one between a sorrel mare driven by Charles Buckley of New Albany, and Belle Robinson, a Kentucky owned mare. In the early days, and even up to about 15 years ago, to win first money a horse had to win three heats out of five. Each heat was for a mile. In this race the horses had to go eight heats in the mud before it was decided. In another race the famed "Bertha W.", owned and driven by Jacob Walters Jr., and "Little Wonder", owned and driven by Wesley Grange had to run until dark before the race was decided.



THE HARRISON COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS, east side, along Capitol Avenue, as it looked at the turn of the century.

Bertha W. Drops In Home Stretch

Bertha W. won more races on the Harrison County Fair track than any other horse. In the Gay Nineties there was quite a feud between that gray pacing mare and "Emerine" owned by Albert Moreman of Brandenburg, Ky.

On Wednesday of the 45th annual fair, Aug. 31, 1904, Bertha W. passed out of this world in a blaze of glory. She dropped dead on the track after winning the third heat of a half - mile pace in 1:09. Just before coming under the wire she showed signs of lagging and when about 100 yards beyond the wire she dropped. Her owner, Clarence Tucker, who had purchased her at the Walter sale a year before, was driving her. She had been owned and trained by Jacob Walter Jr., since she was four years old and for 15 years had raced on the Harrison County Fair track, seldom failing to win. She had a mark of 2:17¼.

In that last race for Bertha W., were "Little Wonder" driven by Albert G. Ward. This famous horse had been purchased by Ward and Staugh after the death of Wesley Grange. The other horse in the race was "Satin Onward", owned by George Strack of New Albany.

The track record has always been held by a pacing horse. It was gradually lowered from 2:53 in 1860 to 2:05. This latter record is held by "Eddie C. Gratten".

In 1906 Mel Wolfe was the starter for the races and he became almost as much of an institution as Fletcher Davis, the ringmaster of the shows in the Little Ring for so many years. Mr. Wolfe served until about the 1922 fair.

The mention of Fletcher Davis rings "a bell" with all who came to the fairs in the 90's and early 1900's. His large white hat, long linen duster and the whip he cracked often were as much apart of the fair as the races, pop corn, and hokey pokey ice cream.

The horse played an important role in the lives of men because it was the chief source of transportation and power and consequently was one of the chief attractions at the fair. An amphitheatre was built early in the history of the fair and then seats placed on the hillside where crowds could sit and watch the showing of draft, coach and light harness horses. Despite



Fairground Spring
for years a popular watering place

the hundreds of noises that floated up from the fairground the stentorian voice of Fletch Davis could be heard above the din with "bring on your stallions three years old and under four." Thus the morning horse show was a very important part of the fair because there were no night programs and every bit of daylight had to be utilized for "fair business." There was a band stand in the "Little Ring". That the amphitheatre was a part of the fair from early years is borne out by the following news item taken from a local newspaper of September 1881. On Friday Mrs. Irvin Applegate was descending steps of the amphitheatre some person stepped on her dress throwing her to the ground and jarring and stunning her considerably. Thus it can be seen from this item that milady was very modest and demure, blushing even when an ankle was exposed by the wind—unless, a rain came. Then most dresses rose to the knees and most everybody waded through the mud and allowed no such thing as rain to spoil their fair.

Shows And Shows

There were other attractions at the Little Ring besides showing of horses. On September 8, 1881, Indiana's Governor A. G. Porter addressed an Old Settlers Meeting. After the Governor spoke Valentine Staugh, who had won first premium with his peaches displayed in the "Round Hall" located in the track oval presented those peaches to the Governor.

Another item of interest at that 1881 fair was that "Prof. Milton Fox of the State-at-large is attend-

ing the fair in all his glory." That meant that "Milt" was arrayed in top hat, cutaway coat and cane and was carrying his bones — the kind minstrel end men used to keep time with music. He would sing "Shoo Fly, Don't Bother Me", for a small piece of change or for an invitation to eat dinner with you. If someone yelled "Take Him Off" that someone had better be ready to take off on high for those were fighting words for "Milt."

There were usually shows on the fairground, some of them fakes, some of them legitimate. It was told on one occasion after a fair where there had been a wild man placed in a pit in a tent and shown for the sum of "a quatah of a dollar", that the owners took their tent and left the wild man chained to his stake and that the wild man was one of Corydon's citizens.

Joe Sullivan, who played a banjo and made up as a clown and played for any concession owner that would hire him was a fair fixture for many years. No one seemed to know where his home was but he always showed up at the fair.

The importance of horses at the fair is illustrated in an item about the fair of 1876. On August 30 of that year lightning struck and killed seven horses, including a valuable stallion. Five of the horses belonged to Isaac Melton. The event put a damper on the fair.

There was gloom a-plenty among the kids when no merry-go-round,

"swing" showed up at the fair of 1895. The Corydon kids went over every day preceding the fair hoping to see one arrive and start putting up but when Wednesday came with no "swing" you could cut the gloom with a knife. The Chicago Ladies Military Band, made the music for that fair.

Competition at the round hall among the women exhibitors for quilts, dresses, fancy work and baked goods was very keen and sometimes the choice of the judges for first premiums was not always cheered. Occasionally the judges' picks brought angry tears to some of the losers' eyes.

There were tricks to this showing of things to the best advantage in the culinary and sewing departments, just as there was in showing horses or chickens. One year in the printing of the premium list or fair catalogue a proof reader in the shop that printed it, overlooked the spelling of an item in the baking goods department. The item was meant for a certain kind of rolls but it got into the catalogue as RILLS. No one knew what rills were but that didn't stop Mrs. George C. "Fannie" Irwin, Corydon. While baking her entry of rolls she baked enough more, upon the top of which she spread a brown sugar icing and sprinkled with some nuts. She entered them as rills and received first and second premiums. There were no other entries.

In 1909 the "Round Hall" which had been built in 1871 was torn down and the new Homecomers Hall erected behind the grandstand was used for exhibits. Now it is the Merchants Building.

From time to time balloon ascensions were procured as an added attraction. The man who went up in the balloon was always billed with the title of Professor. In 1871 Prof. Wilbur made "a magnificent ascension." Just before the turn of the century a balloonist who ascended to a great height and caused himself to be shot out of a cannon was engaged. He only made one successful flight. The others were "flops". When it was time for the balloon to ascend the Professor placed his parachute on his back and crawled into the supposed cannon. On Thursday of the fair he was shot out of the cannon, the parachute opened after an agonizing wait and the Professor was acclaimed when he landed. It turned out that the real motive power that caused him to be shot out of

the cannon was a strong spring and the flash and smoke were just "smoke screen."

The Railroad And The Fair

Early in the 1880's an event took place that was to have a profound effect upon the fairs of the Gay Nineties and the early fairs of 1900. That event was the building of The Louisville, New Albany & Corydon Railroad. It connected Corydon with the Air Line Railroad, later The Southern Railroad, at Corydon Junction. Excursions were run from Louisville and New Albany from the Towns in Crawford County. The excursions from New Albany to the fair grew in popularity until by 1900 there were as many as 1,000 people taking in the fair, requiring 13 and 14 coaches to bring them. On one occasion the two locomotives of the L. N. A. & C. R. R. collided at Nevin, two miles north of Corydon. It is the only collision recorded in the Lines history. There were no injuries. To watch the crowds alight from the excursions got to be one of the features of the fair for Corydon people.

In the Gay Nineties the matter of keeping people off the race track while the races were in progress became a problem and an accident in 1900 brought this problem

to a head. The following item from a newspaper of August, 1900 described this accident:

"On Thursday afternoon of the fair during the 2:30 pace, Mrs. Elizabeth Swan, who resides near Hill Grove, was struck by a sulkey shaft while crossing the track near the grandstand. The shaft penetrated the right cheek making a long and ugly looking gash. She was taken to Dr. Z. T. Funk's office for medical attention and the gash was sewed up after which she was taken to the residence of W. R. Cunningham."

As a result of that accident a covered bridge was erected over the track at the south end of the straight stretch that passes the grandstand. It remained there for 20 years when it was torn down.

Mrs. Swan sued the Harrison County Agriculture Society. The matter came to trial in October and the jury returned a verdict in favor of the Society.

Subversive forces began to creep in, first in 1911, that was to finally take away those features dear to the hearts of those who remembered them, namely the Little Ring, the excursions, Fletch Davis the ringmaster and the hillside seats where they watched the horse shows and ate dinner from shoe boxes and the "hacks" to the fairground. This subversive force was



Joel F. Russell, Boone Township
Astride a "blue ribbon" horse of the 1876 Fair



SNOW SCENE OF LITTLE RING with the old Round Hall which housed culinary exhibits of fifty years and more ago in the right background.

the automobile, there was one on the grounds in the early 1900's and by 1916 there was acres of them on the grounds. By 1920 there were night horse shows which were soon to replace the "Little Ring" shows. The automobile too, just about caused the morning fair to fade out.

In 1909 the Fiftieth Anniversary Fair was held. Amos Lemmon was president of the society that year; Ivan Eckart, vice president; U. G. Watson, secretary and Jap Turley, treasurer. A large number of former residents and natives of the county returned for the Homecoming.

Bands at the fair have always been a feature. During the first ten years of the century, the Corydon Band, that had been acclaimed at the Confederate Reunion in Louisville, played concerts at the Little Ring Bandstand and at the races. Later Dreyer's and other bands were engaged. A "boys band" was later organized and played for a number of years. Ed Decker, Carlyle Brown and Hurley Conrad were leaders. Later in the thirties the high school band succeeded the bands from away for the job.

The Corydon Republican accounts of fairs in the early days usually begun with "The Fair Is Over", praised everything and then gave notes called Fairlets, some of which follow:

"There were counterfeiters on the grounds on Thursday (1903

Fair.) There were 12,000 on the grounds and it looked like a big picnic to see people scattered all over the grounds eating dinner.

1904 — Mrs. Geo Dannenfelser had the handsomest boy baby.

1905— There were pickpockets on the ground Thursday. They lifted the pocket book of J. D. Pitman.

1906— Mrs. Otto McGrain had the handsomest girl at the baby show and Ben Leffler the handsomest baby boy.

1908— Billy Buchanan was named the handsomest boy baby.

Several Years — Dr. Pepper, the shoe - shine man from New Albany was on the grounds early Tuesday.

1911— The balloon ascension was a fake.

With the advent of 4-H Club members taking over exhibiting of livestock and crops, and home demonstration exhibits, night entertainment and donation of time by officers, the Harrison County Fair has remained a live institution, now celebrating a Centennial Fair.

Since this has been more or less of a reminiscing venture into fairs of the past perhaps the best way to bring it to a close would be to join a farm family for a typical day at the fair back in the Gay Nineties. The day really begins on the later afternoon and evening before. The trip will be made on Thursday of the fair because that is the day that Ma and Pa usually

picked since that is the day of largest fair attendance and the chance of seeing old friends or acquaintances that have not been seen for many years is greatest. This trip to Corydon on Thursday of the fair will require more preparation than a week end vacation trip to New York would require today.

First of all the women folks young and old will have spent a greater part of the week getting that dress to be worn to the fair and all of the accessories ready. On Wednesday there will be baking for the dinner that will be placed in the big basket. Along towards sun down or just after dark the choicest of the "Spring Chickens" that came from the hatchings from the late hens will have to be caught, killed and dressed. (You didn't have fryers the year 'round those days just those from the spring hatch of the hens.) Everything that is to be taken on the trip is made ready and the family retires early after the alarm is set on the clock. If the distance is as much as 15 miles that alarm will be set to sound before the first rooster crows in the morning. If the travelling is to be done by farm wagon, it will take longer than by surrey or buggy. There is a story that the father of a big family in Boone Township at one fair invited some neighboring boys to go with them and the boys of the family and the neighboring boys slipped into the room where the clock was located and set the alarm two hours

earlier than had been the intention of the father to arise. The alarm sounded the family arose as well as the visiting boys and the group an earlier start than all but the boys realized. When they arrived at the fairground gate where they inquired of the time they were informed that it was just six o'clock.

There was considerable bustle in the morning before starting. There was a hurried breakfast, feeding of livestock and then everyone loaded in to begin the eventful day. If the family group was big they used farm wagons with straw placed in the bed and often straight chairs. Many of those who were particular about their finery wore dusters because there was plenty of dust.

If the kids had their way Dad would be laying on the whip, but he knows the horses have a long road ahead. As they near Corydon more wagons and buggies and surreys join the trek to the fair and by the time they reach the street that leads to the fairground the traffic has slowed down to a snails pace for there is a long string of vehicles all waiting to get into the fairground. If Dad is a stockholder and has a stockholder's ticket that wait at the gate is not too long and as they enter a new world presents itself to the boys and girls who are attending the fair for the first time. There are tents and stands, many people moving hither and yon and all sorts of strange noises.

A place is found to hitch the horses in the shade and the family and friends make ready to see the many sights. That good time has been made is evidenced by the fact that there is still dew on the grass. Arrangements are made for all to meet at the wagon for dinner and the women folks and the little folks start for the round hall over in the race track oval and the men start for the livestock barns. The teen-agers, if they have attended fairs before and know their way around, start for the midway where the shows are beginning to open. The younger ones made a bee line for the merry-go-round whose small steam engine's shrill whistle is tooting and whose organ is grinding out "Anny Rooney."



Wooden Covered Bridge for pedestrians over the race track

A little man with a huge mustache comes walking along shouting in an Italian dialect that he has balloons for sale. Some are on reeds and others have a small mouthpiece by which they are blown up and when the air is allowed to escape they emit a shrill noise. Soon each kiddie has a balloon to sound off.

Suddenly the band strikes up in the bandstand in the center of the Little Ring and many of the older people make their way to the hillside seats to watch the horse show. After the band plays a couple of lively tunes a large man with gray mustache, wearing a long linen duster and wide brimmed hat strides to the center of the ring and announces the first ring of horses.

"Hack For The Fairgrounds"

Those who have stockholder's tickets or season tickets which permit them to go in and out of the gate without paying additional admissions may decide to go over in town to watch the excursion train from New Albany come in. As the people from the train walk up into the town they are met with men barking "hack for the fairground". The hack bears little resemblance to a cab, however, but is a wagon with a fringed top with seats that run lengthwise of the wagon on either side and pulled by four horses bedecked with sleigh bells. These wagons were owned by the livery stable operators and were called "excursion wagons." The



Grandstand and Track area looking north — prior to 1928.

fare to the grounds was a nickel.

After taking in the freak shows, "Georgia Minstrels" the "Wild-Man" and throwing at the artful dodger who stuck his head through a hole in a canvas and customers threw baseballs at him at the price of three balls for a dime. There was also a "Cheap John" selling everything from needles to corn remedies. Also the first box of popcorn is consumed and a round of hokey-pokey ice cream.

As noon approaches everyone begins to make their way back to the wagon or where the dinner is being spread on a table cloth on the grass. And what a dinner!

When the dinner is finished and the dinner things placed back in the basket the crowd begins to move toward the grandstand especially after the band opens up in its high stand across the race track from the grandstand. Some pay a dime to go into the grandstand, while others find a shady spot along the race track fence.

When the race officials appear they make their way to the small stand where a wire is stretched across the track to the grandstand. A bell, located in the judges' stand to call the horses and drivers for



"The Races are Over" It is Thursday afternoon and the crowd is leaving. The picture shows the new grandstand built in 1928.

the first race. As mentioned elsewhere these races were strenuous affairs requiring the winner of first money to win three heats of one mile each. Between heats there may be a free act, consisting of acrobats, tight wire walkers, or an animal act in the track.

After the races the crowds move to the midway for a last ride on the merry-go-round, a bottle of strawberry pop or root beer and here is where the reunion with old

friends is at its best. Before they realize it the shadows are creeping across the fairground and Pa hastens to round up the "bunch" for the trip home. The young'uns soon snuggle down on the straw and fall asleep and have to be carried into the house, undressed and placed in bed. It has been a grand and glorious day, a trip into fairyland and will be the subject of many conversations until the next fair rolls around.



"Down to the Wire" The fair has the reputation of always having fine harness racing and is one of the few county fairs which features circuit racing on its programs.

FIRSTS IN INDIANA HISTORY THAT TOOK PLACE IN CORYDON

INDIANA'S FIRST CONSTITUTION — was drafted in Corydon, June 1816, by forty-three delegates from thirteen counties.

CORYDON — INDIANA'S FIRST STATE CAPITAL — On December 11, 1816 Corydon became the first capital of the State of Indiana. The territorial capital was moved from Vincennes to Corydon in May 1813, and the capital remained in Corydon, territorial and state, until January 1825, when the state capital was moved by wagon to Indianapolis.

FIRST SESSIONS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE convened in Corydon, November 4, 1816 with ten members in the Senate and twenty-nine members in the

House of Representatives.

FIRST SESSIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT met in Corydon May 5, 1817 with three judges presiding, John Johnson, Jesse L. Holman and James Scott.

FIRST STATE OFFICERS RESIDED IN CORYDON. Governors Jonathan Jennings 1816-1822; William Hendricks 1822-1825; and Secretary of State Robert A. New, State Auditor William H. Lilly, and State Treasurer Daniel C. Lane 1816-1823 and Samuel Merrill after 1823.

INDIANA STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY. Organized in Corydon by Dr. David Gibson Mitchell in 1820. Dr. Mitchell, brother-in-law of Governor Jennings, became its first president.



Old Capitol Building, Corydon
Birthplace of Indiana, 1816



Memorial over Constitution Elm, Corydon
Indiana's First Constitution Drafted here June 1816

Compliments of

W. D. McCLAREN

SUNSHINE

HATCHERIES

CORYDON and NEW ALBANY



Gov. Jonathan Jennings Home, Corydon 1816-1822
(Drawing by Clotilde Embree Funk)



Home of Gov. Wm. Hendricks, Corydon
Since 1841, Home of Judge Wm. A. Porter
and his heirs, The Griffin family



Courthouse Square before 1900, Corydon
Capitol (left) County Office Building (Center) Methodist Church (right)



Ohio Valley Normal College, Corydon, 1896
(later the Corydon High School Building)



Flavius J. Wolfe astride Warsaw, a roan horse that raced at the first fair, 1860



**Cedar Glade, Corydon, built by Jacob Kintner
The McGrain family home since 1849**



**Cedar Farm on the Ohio River in Boone Twp.
Completed in 1837 by Jacob L. Kintner, son
of Jacob Kintner of Cedar Glade**



**Offices of State Treasurer and State Auditor,
Corydon (later Harrison County Seminary Building)
Home of Brewster Family since 1871**



**Home of Col. Thomas Posey, son of Thomas Posey,
the Territorial Governor — Now D. A. R. Museum,
Corydon**

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Corydon, Indiana



Red Mill, Corydon (Looking west on Chestnut St. at Mulberry)



Bulleit's Blacksmith Shop and Wagon Makers
Southwest corn of Walnut and Elm, Corydon
(Courthouse Square)



Southeast corner of Capital and Beaver Streets
Corydon about 1871 (Davis Drug Store Corner)



Jack Jamison Tavern, Corydon
Oak and Chestnut (REMC Building)



Conrad's Tavern or Government Tavern
one mile east of Corydon
(Site of residence of Dr. and Mrs. Carl E. Dillman.)

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STAGECOACH ENTERS INDIANAPOLIS CIRCLE

After surviving several holdups and many hardships along the journey, the driver and shotgun rider of the Stagecoach smile at the thousands of people who welcomed them to the Capital City.

The handsome and capable driver of the Stagecoach was E. A. Parks, a well known automotive dealer of Corydon. The shotgun rider who relied on his trusty gun to bring the gold safely through was A. I. Martin of Ramsey, who is also President of the Harrison County Agricultural Society.



Corydon - New Albany Stage prior to 1900



Tabler's Hotel, Corydon (northeast corner of Capitol and Cherry St.)
(now courthouse square) For years advertised as "The only hotel in town with a bath."

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DYEING

REWEAVING

(BOX STORAGE)

(FUR STORAGE)

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STAR CLEANERS

Corner Elm & Walnut

Corydon, Indiana

ELMER G. EHALT, Prop. — 25 Yrs. Experience



**First Auto Bus operated between Corydon and New Albany
Owned by L. A. Meech, Corydon, 1918**



Members Of Stagecoach Caravan That Traveled From Corydon To Indianapolis

Front row left to right, Mrs. Wilson M. Heuser, Master Charles Douglas Heuser, Wilson M. Heuser, promoter of Stagecoach Caravan, Mrs. Paul Baylor, Paul Baylor, director of entertainment each night under tent, Mrs. Wilma Herthel, President of the Wenning Packing Co., Inc., who purchased the new replica of Wells Fargo stagecoach for historical journey, Mrs. James Baylor, James "Jim Hardy" Baylor, horse boss;

Second row left to right, Harry Wright, tent hand, Marty Herthel, tent hand, James Zimmerman, tent

hand, Ed Lovell, trail boss, David Krabacker, harness man, Frankie Jones, tent hand, and Richard V. Garvey, a Marine Recruit;

Third row left, hand on truck is Jack Robinson, driver of one safety truck supplied by E. A. Parks, Corydon.

Mounted Marines left to right. Sgt. Lee, Sgt. Paul C. Reynolds, Marine Corps Recruiter of New Albany, Sgt. Douglas K. Taylor Marine Corps Recruiter of Indianapolis and Sgt. Bennett.

On the stagecoach in the drivers

seat is E. A. Parks who supplied the four horses. Alongside the driver is A. I. Martin, who also supplied the large tent on the journey to Indianapolis.

Escort riders on five horses seen on extreme right are Donnie Baylor, Herschel Rippey, George Wright, D. D. Barksdale and Donnie Simpson.

Standing at extreme right is Herb Scharff who drove safety truck supplied by Bernard Uhl, President of Uhl's Service Station, Palmyra, Indiana.

Banking also has changed during the life of the Harrison County Fair, from entering checks and deposits by pen in a bound ledger to modern posting machine listings on individual sheets as well as services of many types that have been installed by this bank, some of which are:

Photographing of all checks and deposits

All checks personalized (names imprinted)

Night and after hour depository

Change counting and sorting

Safe Deposit Boxes

Traveler's Checks

Trust Services

Bank Cashier Check

Loans of all types

Deposits insured by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

THE CORYDON STATE BANK

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation



Louisville, New Albany, and Corydon Railroad at train bridge over Indian Creek, Corydon



Old State Capitol



Constitution Elm in leaf



Under The Elm, in 1893, a group of County officers and friends.

FOR THE BEST IN POLLED HEREFORDS



P H R GOLDMINE 7

PLAN TO SEE OUR EXHIBIT
AT THE FAIR

Young Breeding Stock For Sale At All Times

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME

SHERMAN HEREFORD FARMS

CHARLES SHERMAN & SON

Mauckport, Indiana



THE CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE GLASS COMPANY was organized in 1904 at North Vernon for the purpose of the manufacture of lamp chimneys. Because of the supply of natural gas in Corydon when the plant at North Vernon burned in 1924, the plant moved to Corydon in April 1925. At its peak production, the output was three and one-half car loads of lamp chimneys per week.

LEFT TO RIGHT — Bottom Row, James Harvey, Fern Kingery, Percy Fiedler, Leo Bacher, Harry Schieble, Ora B. Griffith, John Bacher, Sr., Robert Quebbeman, Paul Creist, Joe Feller, George Bacher, George Kapp, William Fiedler, John Hersche, Ed Ernst, Clarence Baker, Herbert Ledford, John Lancaster, Francis Ernst, Leo Flecker, Fid Feller, and August Sell.

Second Row — Ed Flecker, Enoch Ledford, Wm. Bott, John Weithaus, Harry Carnes, James Doran, Herbert Bacher, Damond Spade, Albert Rosenberger, Herman Auerswald, Lawrence Beadell, George Rosenberger, James Smith, George Reich, Barney Ledford, Charles McCormick, Herman Swan and Max Kuntz.

Third Row — Joe Bott, Roscoe Atwood, Wm. Ernst, Harry LeGrand, John Bacher, Jr., Theo Flecker, Chas. Emily, Bud Winsor, DeBerry Baxley, Ed Wolfe, Martin Walsh, Joe Sell, Lugar Bott, Ross Griffith, Benny Hetzel, Robert Romine, Lawrence Mehling, George Klein, Joe Flecker, John Frank, and Ed Fiedler.

Fourth Row — Herman Fox, Fritz Apples, Mid Kemp, Ray Beach, Elsworth Saulman, John Pool, Mell Van Blarican, Cedric Smith, Chas. McAfee, Tom Craig, Albert Hersche, Victor Zimmerman, Albert Rosenberger, Clyde Rosenberger, Alva Davis, George Porter, and James Donahue.

Other employees who were not in the picture are: Perry Feller, Alva Shrigley, John Reich, Corbert Whitehead, Frank Bay, Frank McGill, Wm. Hersche, Phil Martin, Elmer Ledford, Bill Mayhue, Ed Donnelly, Orland Wilson, Leo Bacher, Wm. Diamond, Ed Shawman, Mrs. Anna Bacher, Alice Rosenberger, Mildred Rosenberger, Mrs. Edna Rosenberger, Clara Sell, and Rosella Bacher.



Vic Zimmerman
blowing a lamp chimney

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CORYDON, INDIANA



EMPLOYEES OF THE KELLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN YEAR 1936

Farm wagons made in Corydon by the Keller Manufacturing Company were sent into every state of the Union and into seven foreign countries. The first wagons from the Keller factory were shipped in 1901; previously the late William H. Keller had made spokes and hubs for wagon wheels.

The Company — since 1942 when the farm-wagon production was discontinued — has developed an extensive line of household furniture in-

cluding breakfast room suites, dinettes and bedroom furniture. Keller furniture is sold throughout the United States. Throughout the past half century the Keller Manufacturing Company has been an integral and important factor in the economy of Harrison County.

The picture above was taken in 1936 for the Souvenir Progress Edition of The Corydon Democrat. Employees who were present when the picture was taken included:

Row 1 — Walker Overton, John Ott, Raymond Smith, Sid Keller, Tib Kirkham, Vern Love, John Sonner, Bob Heazlitt, Robert F. Keller, Warder Bussabarger, Eddie Frakes, Ralph Montgomery, Albert Barnes, Claude Gilham,

Oscar Gleitz.

Row 2 — Jacob Gutkese, Charles Patterson, Zonnie Windell, William Bean, Blanche Harbolt, Kathleen Fleshman, Frances S. McClaren, Joseph L. Keller, Charles A. Keller, Hugh Cunning-

ham, Nelson McCrady, Bob Dodds, Clarence "Toots" Staugh, Paul Wiseman.

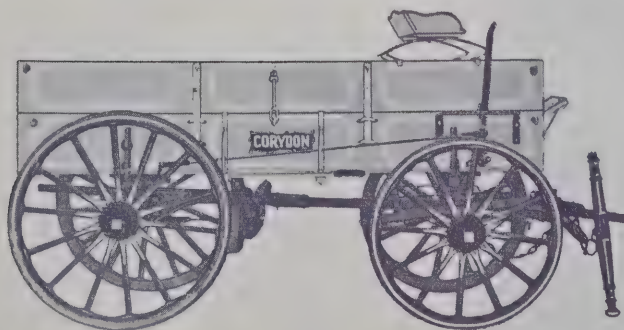
Row 3 — James Byrne, Theo. Patterson, (Unidentified), Ollie Kemp, Marshall Kitterman, Clarence Crecelius, Bob Eckart, Jesse Byrne, Elmer Getz, Lon Shireman, Alva Brown, Ira Bandy, Charles F. Keller, Wm. M. Kintner, Manly Taylor, Art Byerly, Lee Lockhart, Alva Knapp.

Row 4 — John Wise, George Chaffin, Commodore Rainbolt, Oliver Faith, Charles Cotner, Clarence A. Smith, Willard Conrad, George Crone, Auswell Rissler, Wesley H. McFall, Ralph Davis, Cy Cunningham, Tom Miller, Russell Leffler.

Row 5 — Wm. A. Jenkins, Byrum Higdon, Charles Chinn, Knoe-fel Boss, Sr., Ben Kiger, Hubert Davis, Geo. Dannenfelser, Perry Huntsinger, Chas. Brown, Carl Ferguson, Carl Wright, Roy Harbeson, Ward Frederick, Ray Bliss, John Gutkese.

Row 6 — Eugene Cline Ernest Neafus, Robert Rainbolt, Alva Denbo, Floyd Conrad, Ernest
(Continued on Page 55)

THE KELLER MFG. CO
Corydon, Ind.



Corydon Wagon

With medium high wheels, cast or steel skeins, wide or narrow track, drop or slip stiff tongue.

**One of a number of models of wagons popular throughout the nation,
Made in Corydon.**

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Insurance of all kinds

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Corydon, Indiana



(Photo by Lewis Lamon)

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GOOD FOOD



Inscription Squire Boone carved in the Foundation of his Mill, 1809

SQUIRE BOONE — The First White Settler To Explore This Region

The first known exploits by the white man in the area of present Harrison County were led by Squire Boone, a brother of Daniel Boone, the well known Indian scout and trail blazer of Kentucky fame. Tradition tells us that Squire did as much to open Kentucky to the white man as did his brother, Daniel; but Squire was quiet and unassuming and most of this credit went down in history under the name of Daniel. In addition to being an explorer, Squire was also a Baptist minister; he is credited with performing the first wedding ceremony in Kentucky; this took place at Boonesborough in 1776.

The first white man to view the main part of Harrison County was this same Squire Boone who made several expeditions into this area between 1790 and 1800. He saw the fertile valleys along the streams, the many springs which gave cool,

clear, drinking water, and plenty of game to furnish food. On one of these expeditions into present Harrison County, Squire was being pursued by a band of hostile Indians. Having remembered a small cave a short distance away, Squire quickly withdrew to the cave, climbed into its opening and pulled some vines over him. The Indians lost his trail and disappeared into the distance.

About 1804, Squire Boone came back to what is now Harrison County to settle and to build a permanent residence. He remembered this cave that had sheltered him from the Indians and it was at this spot he located. Here Squire settled on 160 acres of land in the valley of Buck Creek. Squire erected a log cabin and a mill. This mill was operated by water power — the water was furnished by a large spring. Squire carved this in-

GRIFFIN'S STORE

Almost A Century Of Merchandising

"ON THE SQUARE" In Corydon



PATRICK GRIFFIN
(1831 - 1917)

On February 6, 1897, the Dry Goods firm of Maurice Griffin & Company opened for business "on the Square" in Corydon and they have continued in the same building for the past 63 years. This firm has been operated by Patrick Griffin and his family — namely Margaret, Maurice, Mary Jane, Olive, Annis, Helen, and Daniel Patrick.

The firm was incorporated in

Patrick Griffin and his brother, Maurice, went to California during the early "Gold Rush". While hundreds of men and boys shoveled gold dust out of the California hills, these two brothers started a store — a little trading post up in the mountains that later was called Minersville. When mild weather permitted, these young brothers would travel down to "Frisco" and exchange their sacks of gold dust for picks and shovels, shoes, clothing, pistols, etc. With their mule train load, they would climb back up the mountainside to "trade" again.

Soon after the close of the Civil War, Patrick Griffin returned to Louisville, then came to Corydon. He and his brother-in-law, Thomas McGrain, established the general merchandising firm of GRIFFIN & McGRAIN "on the Square" in Corydon. For about twenty years this firm sold groceries, dry goods, footwear, furniture, and organs.

January 1950 and is presently operated by Daniel P. Griffin, Pres.; Charlotte Rupp Griffin, Vice-Pres.; Mary Jane Griffin, Sec'y.; and Frederick P. Griffin, Treas. The fourth generation from the original "PAT", Patrick Ashton Griffin, now four year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Griffin is being trained to take his place trading "on the Square".

Ladies' Lingerie — Millinery — Hosiery — Yard Goods — Notions
Men's Work Clothes — Hats — Shirts — Underwear
Boys' and Girls' Wear — Infant Goods

WE SPECIALIZE IN FOOTWEAR
To Fit Every Member Of The Family

We have sold Ball Band Rubber Footwear for over 60 years
and McCall Patterns for 40 years.

MAURICE GRIFFIN & Co. Inc.

CORYDON

scription on one of the foundation stones of this mill:

The Traveler's Rest — Consecrated by Squire Boone 1809

I set and sing my soul's salvation and bless the God of my creation.

On the first Deed Record in the Courthouse in Corydon on page 48, Squire Boone deeds this property on which the mill stood to his son, Isaiah Boone, in 1812, Isaiah continued to operate this mill for years until he sold it to the Mauck family.

Squire Boone died in August 1815, age 71 years; he was buried in the little cave on the hillside which cave had sheltered him from the band of hostile Indians years before.

Neither Squire nor Daniel Boone were actually Revolutionary War soldiers, but Congress passed resolutions in 1813 recognizing their services during the Revolution.

In the dawn of Harrison County's history, when Squire came to Indiana to settle, he brought with him his four sons and their families. His sons all had Bible names — Jonathan, Moses, Isaiah and Enoch. Moses Boone was appointed one of the first judges of Harrison County in 1808 — he also helped to build Old Goshen Baptist Church. Isaiah Boone entered land in widely scattered sections of Harrison County; he donated the ground for the Methodist Church in Corydon.

Five sons of Squire's nephew, Samuel Boone, also came to Harrison County with him. They were John, William, George Washington, Samuel, and Hiram Castle Boone. A sister of these five boys, Hannah Boone, married her cousin Moses Boone, the son of Squire. Most of the Boones still residing in Boone Township, Harrison County are descendants of the George Washington and Samuel Boone mentioned above.



Old Goshen Baptist Church
Completed 1813 by Moses Boone and George Bartley

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PRESIDENT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

THE FATHER OF HARRISON COUNTY

While serving as Governor of the Indiana Territory, William Henry Harrison made frequent trips on horseback between Vincennes, the territorial capital, and Jeffersonville. On these trips, he passed through this region. He fell in love with the beauty of this area; he saw the fine springs which furnished an abundance of water; he viewed the fertile valleys along the streams. All this caused Governor Harrison to want land in this region. At this time there were very few settlers sparsely located in southern Indiana; however at an early date he began to "stake his claims". He took the land where Corydon now stands, land near where the Boones had settled land near his friend Major John Harbison at what is now Lanesville, and large tracts of land bordering on Big Blue River. When the government survey was completed and the land offices opened at Jeffersonville, Governor Harrison entered these four purchases of land in present day Harrison County in the years 1807 and 1808.

On the tract of land bordering Big Blue River (now Spencer Twp. Harrison Co.) Governor Harrison erected a grist mill, built a log cabin, operated a still house, and planted a large apple orchard. He personally superintended the grinding of the grain; the water to run the mill was furnished by a large spring, which spring carries his name today and is known by Harrison's Spring. Years after Harrison had moved from this region his former neighbors identified such spots as: "The Governor's Meadow", "The General's Orchard", or "Bill Harrison's Cave."

He had a winning personality and the first settlers who squatted about him referred to him in a

friendly way as "Bill Harrison." When Harrison marched with his men against the Indians at Tippecanoe in 1811, many of his soldiers were made up of men from Harrison County — These men were known as the Harrison County Yellow Jackets under the command of Capt. Spier Spencer.

When our present county was organized in 1808, it was named for this most eminent citizen — it became Harrison County, the fourth county to be formed in the Indiana Territory. On another of Harrison's purchases of land where Harvey Heth had laid out a town, Governor Harrison named it Corydon for one of his favorite songs in the old Missouri Harmony.

In Sept. 1812, Governor Harrison was appointed Brigadier General and this new assignment kept him away from the duties of his mill. He held the last of his land in Harrison County until July 26, 1817 when William Henry Harrison and Anne, his wife, of Hamilton County, Ohio deeded to Joshua Wilson of Corydon and Abijah Bayless of Louisville, Kentucky for \$10,000, six hundred and forty acres on Big Blue River with all its appurtenances.

Although Harrison was no longer personally associated with Harrison County, the early people of the county continued to follow him as a hero. When he ran for the presidency many countanians wore with pride his campaign button depicting the little log cabin — this cabin was said to resemble the one he built on Blue River in this County.

William Henry Harrison was elected the ninth president of the United States in 1840 and died in Washington, D. C., one month after he was inaugurated.

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MORGAN'S RAID

The Battle of Corydon in 1863 is one of the official battles of the Civil War. It and the Battle of Gettysburg were the only two battles fought north of the Mason and Dixon Line. On July 8, General John Hunt Morgan and his Confederate raiders appeared at Brandenburg, Kentucky and after capturing a steamboat, "The Alice Dean", they proceeded to cross the Ohio. By daybreak on July 9, most of the southern raiders had made the crossing and were in our Harrison County. After ferrying the Ohio the southerners burned "The Alice Dean", which boat burned and sank in the Ohio between Morvin's Landing and Mauckport. Two of our men lost their lives in the crossing at Morvin's Landing — they were Georgia R. Nantz and Lt. James Current who was wounded and died the following day.

The rebels, which were a cavalry unit, proceeded up all the roads leading from the southern part of the county to Corydon. As they came, they took all the horses they could find and left their old worn out ones in exchange. The farmers hated to lose their horses but it turned out to be a very profitable trade in many cases as our farmers received Kentucky thoroughbreds. This accounts for some of the fine horses in the county at the close of the war.

The main Confederate force that traveled up the Mauckport road toward Corydon killed Rev. Peter Glenn, a Lutheran minister. They also shot and wounded Rev. Glenn's son and burned Rev. Glenn's house and barn.

When the word reached Corydon that the Confederates had crossed the Ohio and were marching with its main force against the town, the "Home Guard" gathered on the South Hill and hastily threw up a breast works stretching from the Laconia Road across the Mauckport Road to the old New Amsterdam Road. Here the Home Guard waited for the Confederates to appear over the hills to the south. When the first of Morgan's men appeared they were thrown back but as the confederates appeared in greater numbers they were able to flank the Home Guards and drive them back. One of the Home Guards described the retreat as not being with the best of order but with excellent speed. During the battle, Harrison Steepleton and Nathan F. McKin-

zie of the Home Guard were killed. One of the Home Guard, Mr. Isaac Lang, suffered a heart attack and died instantly while attempting to escape.

Having defeated and routed the Home Guards at the south hill overlooking Corydon, the rebels proceeded down the steep hill at the Fair Grounds, crossed Little Indian Creek and entered Corydon. Mr. William Heth, who was the keeper of the toll gate at the east entrance of Corydon, was shot and killed by some of the rebels who made their way to the plant road and came in from the east. Mr. Jacob Ferree and Mr. Caleb Thomas were wounded in the Battle of Corydon. The former was wounded mortally and died several days later at his home in Boone Township.

General John Morgan retired to the Kintner House, the leading hotel, while his men raided the stores for food and keepsakes. It was while Morgan was resting in the Kintner House that he first heard of the defeat of the southerners at Gettysburg. This spoiled his plans as it is thought that these two southern forces planned to join themselves in the north.

Many of the women and children who expected the town to be destroyed by Morgan, carted some of their household goods and possessions and took refuge at Cedar Glade, the big brick home of the McGrain family. This house which now stands at the North Bridge was then out in the country. The village of Corydon, at that time clustered for several blocks around the courthouse square. When Morgan routed our Home Guard, his men set up several cannons and shot into the town. Several of the cannon balls landed in the street in front of the courthouse, but most of the balls went over the town and some landed in the yard at Cedar Glade. This added to the excitement of the town's people who had gone there for shelter; they left their belongings in the yard and fled up the creek to an overhanging cliff.

The official report of the confederate losses in the Battle of Corydon was eight rebels killed and thirty - three wounded. Our Home Guards lost three killed and two wounded. The wounded confederate soldiers were taken to the Presbyterian Church which had been improvised into a hospital by



BELL given to the Citizens of Mauckport by the Louisville & Evansville Mail Co. after Morgan's Raid. Jacob Sherman rode horseback up the bank of the Ohio River and warned oncoming boats to turn back or lose their boats to Morgan. By saving their boat, this company gave Mauckport this bell in gratitude.

Gen. Morgan. Here the soldiers were cared for and nursed by Corydon women. After Morgan passed on to the north, some of the wounded soldiers who could not be taken along were cared for by Corydon families.

The raiders did not have long to remain in Corydon as General Hobson and his Union Calvary were close behind. Morgan was delayed at least five hours at Corydon by the skirmish of our Home Guards. By nightfall the last of the confederates had galloped out of Corydon over the Palmyra road leaving behind their wounded and dead.

The following day, July 10, General Hobson and his Union Forces came riding from over the south hill. He did not remain long in Corydon as they were riding fast to overtake Morgan. Hobson's men remained long enough for food and water.

All southern Indiana was thrown into a panic during these hotly contested days of the Civil War, but the blunt of this raid was borne by the peoples of Harrison County — the people from Mauckport to Corydon and on north to New Salisbury and Palmyra. After Morgan left Harrison County to the north, Hobson was too close in pursuit that he did not have time to tarry.

Compliments of

OLD CAPITAL BANK
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CORYDON, INDIANA

CORYDON — THE FIRST CAPITAL

On May 1, 1813, the Capital of Indiana Territory was moved from Vincennes to Corydon which was more centrally located. Harrison County had just completed a new stone courthouse; this building was offered and accepted for the use of the territorial offices. Shortly after the moving of the capital, Thomas Posey was appointed Governor of the territory. Because of Governor Posey's delicate health, he did not reside in Corydon but spent most of his time in Jeffersonville where he could be near a doctor.

On June 10, 1816, forty - three delegates from thirteen counties met in Corydon to draw up the first constitution for the new state of Indiana. Because of the extreme hot weather, some of the sessions were held under a large elm tree about one block northwest of the capitol building. Near this tree was a fine spring that furnished drinking water and proved a excellent place to cool the jugs of brandy. The delegates chosen for the convention at Corydon were some of the wealthiest and most prominent men of the territory. Most of them had been educated in good schools of the east and had migrated westward to make their homes. Not one of the delegates was a native of Indiana. By June 29, 1816, the constitution was completed and the convention adjourned.

On August 5, 1816, an election was conducted in the territory for state officers; in this election, Jonathan Jennings was elected first governor. And on November 4, 1816 the General Assembly, consisting of ten senators and twenty-nine representatives met at Cory-

don. The legislature chose Robert A. New, Secretary of State; William H. Lilly, Auditor; and Daniel C. Lane, Treasurer.

When Indiana became a state on December 11, 1816, Corydon officially became the capital.

At the time Indiana was admitted as a state, Corydon as a small frontier village with mostly log houses and a few stone and brick buildings. The Constitutional Convention and later the sessions of the legislature taxed heavily the tavern accommodations of the community. The first tavern in Corydon was the one conducted by Capt. Spier Spencer and after his death his widow continued to operate it — she later married Wm Boone and she and her husband operated the "Billy" Boone Tavern or the Greenleaf Tavern as it was sometimes called. The Conrad family had a popular stone tavern just east of Corydon; this was called the Old Capital or the Government Tavern. David Craig conducted a tavern on Elm Street and John T. Jamison kept tavern on West Chestnut. Jordan Vigus also had a hotel or tavern. It was often said that more early laws of the State of Indiana were enacted within these taverns than within the walls of the Statehouse. The reason being that many impromptu discussion groups often met within the taverns and discussed and solved the important problems of that day.

During the early days of the capital at Corydon, there were never enough supplies to go around. All goods had to be brought overland from Jeffersonville and Louisville. A common expression when in want was: "Wait-

ing for the wagon to come in."

In June 1819, President James Monroe, accompanied by General Andrew Jackson, visited Governor Jennings in Corydon. The year before, President Monroe had appointed Governor Jennings to be Indian Commissioner, and this visit was made to discuss the Indian situation, which was then a perplexing question in Indiana. On the morning when the President and the General left Corydon, Governor Jennings, General John Tip-ton and others accompanied them to the Ohio River ferry - boat that carried them across to Louisville.

In 1822, William Hendricks was elected Governor of Indiana. The stone statehouse did not furnish enough room for all the officers. Rooms were rented elsewhere. The state auditor and the state treasurer occupied a brick building which is standing today. The state's money was kept in strong boxes in the cellar of this building.

Corydon had been selected as a temporary capital. Also the treaties with the Indians in 1818 made the northern part of the state a safe place in which to live. A committee was appointed to locate a new capital near the center of the state — this group chose the present site of Indianapolis. State Treasurer, Samuel Merrill, was engaged by the legislature to move the State's belongings to Indianapolis. He sold off the furniture that could not be moved advantageously and packed the books and records in boxes. The journey was made in wagons. In January 1825, Indianapolis officially became the second state capital of Indiana.

KELLER MFG. CO. EMPLOYEES 1936

(Continued from Page 45)

Heishman, Albert Hunter, Henry Krause, Edward Byrne, Herschel Eaton, J. Dean Kemp, Stoy Shireman, Jim Smith, Glen Troncin, Leroy Brown, Omer Oppel, Melvin Best, Eugene Stepro, Edward Dodds, Almond Best, Alva Green.

Row 7 — Charles Conrad, Wm. Kingery, Alva Rainbolt, Henry Hughes, Lawrence Curts, Stoy Conrad, (Unidentified), Armen

Gurtz, Claude Higginbotham, Joe Fisher, Jim Conrad, Geo. Gutkese, Ward Stauth, Hubert Wise, George Feller, Oral Curl, Ora Stepro, B'ish Monyhan, Hansford Cammack.

Row 8 — Alfred Foster, Ben Byrne, Amiel Conrad, Herschel Crosier, Cecil Applegate, Willard Conrad, Arland Crosier, Everett Mathews, John Daily, Olin Grable, Royal Harmon, Stanley Gib-

son, Wm. Pease, Geo. Bruce, Ray Montgomery, Cort Smith, Alvin Rainbolt, Alfred Watson, Harold Fleace, Ben Chinn, John Nolot, Kenneth Conrad.

About forty other employees of the Keller Manufacturing Company were photographed but the picture was lost when the camera man failed to close his camera's shutter.

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TRAVELING BY STAGECOACH

from Corydon, Indiana's First Capital, to Indianapolis, the present Capital, June 6 to June 20, 1959, Mr. E. A. Parks, Mr. A. I. Martin and Party show the sharp contrast between modes of transportation then and now.

The Harrison County Agricultural Society

PROUDLY PRESENTS

"HARRISON COUNTY, THE FRONTIER OF FREEDOM"

A John B. Rogers Production

Produced and Written

By

R. CULLEN GARDNER

Harrison County Fairgrounds — Corydon, Indiana

AUGUST 21st - 22nd - 24th - 25th, 1959.

Curtain Time: 8:00 o'clock P.M.

"Harrison County — The Frontier of Freedom" is based on a historical outline. Slight changes have been made to meet the demands of staging and for dramatic effect.

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SYNOPSIS OF EPISODES

OVERTURE: "Fifty Grand"

This is the Harrison County story! An epic of a tidal wave of freedom-loving men and women sweeping on to a new world, rich with natural resources beyond the dreams of the ages! Rolling back the great unknown, they came. Here is the story of our great American Heritage!

PROLOGUE: "A Salute to Our Queen"

A fanfare of trumpets heralds the arrival of "Miss Harrison County" preceded by her court, the Royal Princesses! The color guard, Indian chief, Trumpeters, Girl Scouts, Brownies, Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, Cadets, and Sailorettes joining with the patriotic ensemble to pay homage to her royal Majesty!

EPISODE ONE: "Wide, Wide World"

In the beginning God created the Heaven and the earth. As the years rolled by, new communities were born. The birth of Harrison County was very much like the birth of other communities — yet individual, unique and progressive. Mrs. Fred Marquis, giving voice to the past compares her world of a hundred years ago with the world of today. After hearing her moving speech, we realize that people are basically still the same as they were in her day. In our spectacular, the world comes to life in red cosmic dust — mysterious — yet beautiful!

EPISODE TWO: "The Red Man"

A chief of the first settlers speaks from his vantage point as a great leader of his people. He tells of his people's beliefs, culture and religious feelings. These differences were almost irreconcilable. A woman of his tribe tells us of the home and fun-loving people with whom she lived, worked and played. She explains that while her people had not been Christianized, yet they believed, and devoutly, in Manitou, the Great Spirit. Before our eyes unfolds a symbol of this all-pervasive religiosity as we see the Dance of The Heavenly Light, a tribute to the Sun, the Right Hand of Manitou!

EPISODE THREE: "Unto This Land"

Among the first white men to come to the land that is now Harrison County were men like Squire Boone, a brother of the famous Indian scout, Daniel Boone. In 1804, a man by the name of William Henry Harrison who later became the ninth president of the United States fell in love with this same region. There were also the masses who felt the need to breathe the fresh, sweet air of the wide open spaces. In dramatic reality, we see the joys of new life and the sorrow of sudden death which these early settlers experienced as they came into this land!

EPISODE FOUR: "The Seventh Day"

The first settlers who came to the land that has become Harrison County, came with a determination to face all dangers and problems with a firm Faith in God and in their fellow man. Harrison County was not very old before some of its people banded together for the purpose of worship. With deference to all faiths and with reference to none, we present this scene of our ancestors as they bow their heads in worship. And with the help of an Indian Princess, the story of the Lord's Prayer in Wyandotte Indiana sign language.

EPISODE FIVE: "The Constitution Elm"

On June 10, 1816, 43 delegates from 13 counties met in Corydon to draw up the first constitution for the new state of Indiana. Traveling the road of yesteryear, we find that these men, because of extremely hot weather, met for some of their sessions under a large elm tree about one block northwest of the Capitol. A nearby stream offered the men not only cool clear water, but a handy place of refrigeration for something a bit more potent!

EPISODE SIX: "School Daze"

The education of any group of people is always vital to the welfare of a given community — and so it was with Harrison County. The first school in Corydon was taught by Dr. West in a little log cabin near the junction of Big and Little Indian Creeks. Let's go back to a momentous yesteryear where children met under shaky circumstances, and where the school "marm" found that children will be CHILDREN! The greatness of the Harrison County school system is only a reflection of the progress made in the past!

EPISODE SEVEN: "A House Divided"

The beauty of unity was stricken with impact when it was announced that General John Hunt Morgan's Confederate Raiders had crossed the Ohio River from Brandenburg, Kentucky and invaded Harrison County! Mr. Fred Marquis, in a moving speech tells us how the word — that single word had brought chaos to a once peaceful America. Here, as we watch, the little personal touches of life and love shatter into grief because of the WORD! After the battle has ended and the guns have been placed back on the shelves, the words of Lincoln fall on our ears and remind us that this Nation, under God shall have a new birth of freedom.

EPISODE EIGHT: "The Coming Of The Train"

When the Louisville, New Albany, and Corydon Railroad opened in 1883, there was excitement in the air. But to add to the excitement, we see one woman who is late for her train. Upon arrival, the woman drops her suitcase, but one gentleman helps her pick up her personal articles. Does he ever get shocked!

EPISODE NINE: "Come to The Fair"

A flashback of the first fair held in Harrison County! Right in the big middle of the celebration, we find Charlie Whitemoon with his "famous" Indian Sagaway — and his traveling show of can-can dancers. The early picnickers also got a "kick" out of the first bathing beauty contest. The winner was different anyway — all legs and no face! The Flora-dora dancers added to the glitter and glamour of the entire event. Yes, we see the early seeds planted which grew into the wonderful fair we have today!

EPISODE TEN: "World War One"

"The Lusitania Torpedoed." Like a thunderbolt in the land of serenity came the news that the United States was at war. The Doughboys answered the call and their response was not to go unheeded. But there were those who never came back — those who will always live in our minds, hearts, and memories.

EPISODE ELEVEN: "The Decade of Fabulous Nonsense!"

In the spirit of nonchalance and carefree gaiety, the unforgettable age of jazz, hip flask, bobbed hair and the flappers had arrived! The Charleston was the dance of the day, and who could forget those beautiful Ziegfield girls who paraded in lovely costumes! Yes, it was the age of prohibition, Jolson, Lindbergh and dirigibles, but through it all there was a ring of laughter in the air and two cars in every garage!

EPISODE TWELVE: "Siege For Freedom"

December 7, 1941! Harrison County is shocked, for once more the rumblings of war fall upon the ears of a people who still remember the first world war. "The Marines Hymn", "Anchors Aweigh", and this was war again. Iwo Jima, Okinawa and Guadalcanal are a few of the places where people of this county rallied to the cry: "Remember Pearl Harbor". All America stood in awe at the tremendous horrors of modern warfare, and now we stand in reverence of those who came back maimed and scarred and those who never came back at all. Indeed, let us pray — LEST WE FORGET!

EPISODE THIRTEEN: "The Citizens Of Tomorrow"

History tells of events of the past. Now we must turn and face the future; we must realize that the youth of today will be the citizens of tomorrow! Through the untiring efforts of our teachers, parents, libraries, youth organizations, and churches, the future leaders of the world are being moulded. The blueprint of its teenagers and tots — The Citizens of Tomorrow!

EPILOGUE: "A Salute To The Harrison County Agricultural Society"

In impressive might, the progress of man salutes a truly great society! Here with the cast, and a array of flags is the "Spectacular" — the big picture of what makes a modern county — Harrison County tick. It's the citizen, the man behind the gun, the man in the air whose strange sounds in the night above the city asleep gives the comfortable realization that we are always on the alert. This in its mighty splendor is "HARRISON COUNTY, FRONTIER OF FREEDOM!"

THE CAST OF "Harrison County, The Frontier of Freedom"

EPISODE ONE: "Wide, Wide World" — Nelle Bussabarger

EPISODE TWO: "Heritage of Freedom" — Mrs. Paul Conrad

Arthur Gehlbach, Paul Bruner, Glenn Hughes, Darrell Dyer, Jackie Wallace, Richard Alan Gehlbach, Bill Melton, Arthur Eve, Cathy Hurst, Claudia Davis, Charlotte Bell, Shirley Baelz, Margye Albin, Susan Troncin, Muriel Byerly, Shirley Lohmeyer, Jo Ann Coleman, Barbara Winter, Arleen Luther, Sharon

Davis, Erlene Lee, Norma Carol Holder, Sue Smith, Barbara Binkley, Bonnie June Wallace, Judy Ann Wallace, Beverly Melcom, Barbara Housel, Rosalee Byrn, Alice Montgomery, Carol Mathes, Jan Love, Patricia Croley, Diana Richert, Eleanor Rainbolt, and Wilda Eskew.

EPISODE THREE: "The Common Glory" — Allean Sappenfield

Mrs. Violet Mason, Mrs. Walker Overton, Mrs. Robert J. Pindell, Mrs. Clifford Gehlbach, Mrs. Margaret Schmidt, Clara LeMay, Helen Crayden, Lucille Swank, Mrs. Mary Alice Hess, Velda Amy, Susie Pindell, Marrill Wolfe, Eugene Sams, David R. Rucker, Mrs. W. Kenneth Turley, W. Kenneth Turley, Stanley Rucker, Carl Fisher, John Goodman, Larry

Dyer, Mrs. Wayne Dyer, Mrs. Jessie W. Stevens, Mrs. John L. Amy, Mrs. Lula Miller, Charles V. Hurst, Mrs. Charles V. Hurst, Mrs. Claude Windell, Evelyn Windell, Fave Richert, Carol J. Gehlbach, Kay Holiday, Ray Bohn, Marcia Beard, Virginia Dudley. Other names are not available at this time.

EPISODE FOUR: "The Seventh Day" — Boone Davis

Mrs. Albert Hughes, Linda Nash, Lee Harmon, Elva Harmon, Mittie Davis, Hazel Conrad, Edgar Cummings, Mrs. Dena Cummings, Mrs. Alma Faye Miller, Owen Miller, Carol Miller, Jeanne Hoehn, Nellie

Hughes, Shirley Hoehn, Frances Miller, Ural May Housel, Kelso Housel, Sally Ann Mackison, Ronnie Leffler, Jim Leffler, Merrill Wolfe, Mrs. Margaret Wolfe, and Verelle Mackison.

EPISODE FIVE: "Constitution Elm" — Cecil W. Miles

J. Hardin Lemmon, Alva Wiseman, Nolan L. Hotell, Robert P. O'Bannon. Other names not available

at this time.

EPISODE SIX: "School Daze" — Mrs. Oscar Gleitz

Charlene Coleman, Jo Ann Coleman, Norma Carol Holder, Rolene Sappenfield, Virginia Melton, Sharon Davis, Erlene Lee, Vonda Sue Melton, Maureen Steenbergen, Sandy Yeager, Barbara Hays, Donna

Baxley, Jackie Wallace, Susie Pindell, Patricia Baxley, Fred Tindall, Jimmy Mathews, Douglas Lahmery, Terry Walts, Brooks Rainbolt, Patricia Croley, and Diana Richert.

EPISODE SEVEN: "A House Divided" — Joe Harmon

James Toler, Carl Fisher, John Goodman, Harry Conrad, Frances Smith, Billy Deweese, Mrs. Pete Schickel, Pete Schickel, Mary Timberlake, Jimmy

LaHue, Jon Wiseman, Lyle LaHue, David Rucker, Ray Bohn, Marcia Beard, Virginia Dudley, Ben Kiger, Arthur Eve, and Jimmy Tisdell.

EPISODE EIGHT: "The Coming of the Train" — Peter J. Schickel

Mary Timberlake, Mrs. Peter J. Schickel, and Billy DeWeese. Other names not available at this time.

EPISODE NINE: "Come to the Fair" — Earl Blank

Mrs. George Weis, Edgar L. Cummings, Bonnie Wallace, Judy Ann Wallace, Mrs. Dena Cummings, Ruth Binkley, Barbara Binkley, Eleanor Rainbolt, Wilda Eskew, Cathy Hurst, Claudia Davis, Mrs. Clifford Gehlbach, Mrs. Albert Hughes, Mrs. David Rucker, Susanne Rucker, Mrs. Wilma Herthel, Mrs. Maelee Kost, Michael Kost, Mrs. Claude Windell, Mrs. Nelle Bussabarger, Arthur Eve, Mrs. Robert Trumper, Robert Trumper, Mrs. Floyd Bennett, Judith Bliss, Jackie Wallace, Evelyn Windell, Cecil

Fravel, Margaret Schmidt, Mrs. Cecil Fravel, Wayne, Donna, Jeanie Fravel Stanley Rucker, David R. Rucker, Lee Harmon, Mrs. Lee Harmon, Mrs. John L. Amy, Mrs. Alma Faye Miller, Mrs. Robert J. Pindell, Susan Troncin, Carol Janice Gehlbach, Linda Lee Nash, Mrs. Ellis Stone, Muriel Byerly, Alice Montgomery, Nancy Kellem, Gene Sams, Paul Baylor, Dallas L. Wright, Ivanna Conrad, Paul Bruner, and Diana Richert.

EPISODE TEN: "World War I" — August Yochem

Mary E. Rowe. Other names are not available at this time.

EPISODE ELEVEN: "The Decade of Fabulous Nonsense" — Mrs. James Elam

Beverly Melcom, Barbara Winter, Arleen Luther, Jo Ann Coleman, Dallas Wright, Paul Baylor, Patricia

Croley, Janet Love, Shirley Baelz, Wilda Eskew, Cathy Hurst, Claudia Davis, and Foster Stone.

EPISODE TWELVE: "World War II" — Chesney Davis

Eleanor Rainbolt. Other names are not available at this time.

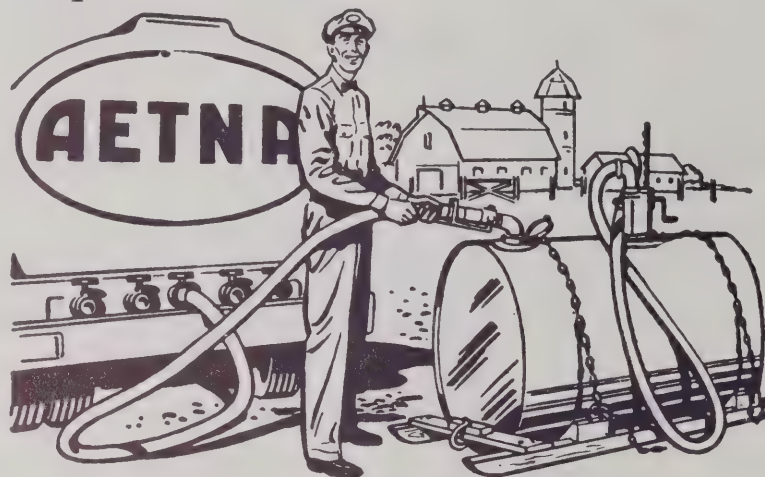
EPISODE THIRTEEN: "The Citizens of Tomorrow" — Mrs. Belle Brunner

Patricia Baxley, Maureen Steenbergen, Susan Troncin, Donna Baxley, Vonda Sue Melton, Nancy Kellem, Alice Montgomery, Muriel Byerly, Shirley Lohmeyer, Erlene Lee, Norma Carol Holder, Sharon

Davis, Rosalee Byrn, Barbara Housel, Carol Mathes, Sandy Yeager, and Joan Harrell. Other names are not available at this time.

NOTE: Because of early publication of this book, names listed are those who attended the initial cast meeting. Our many thanks to those who joined the cast at a later date.

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**Modern Methods of travel on the Ohio River.
Picture taken from Harrison State Forest
Paradise Bottom, Kentucky in the background.**

BOATS — By Helen Ballard Crayden

The Ohio River borders Harrison County for forty miles and was a life line for early settlers miles inland. Early shipping centers and towns were Bridgeport, Tobacco Landing, New Boston, Rosewood, North Hampton, New Amsterdam and Mauckport.

The first boat in early history was the flat boat, which was a means of transportig people moving out produce and bringing in manufactured goods. Some flat-boaters were Shermans, Branden-burgs, James Cromwell, Joshua Farnsley and James Trotter, who made 75 trips.

Boats were either sold for lumber, warped back up, or in later

years towed back by steamboats. Included in their freight was flour, brooms, potatoes "segars", dried apples, hay, salt pork, which the owner may have bought for 4 or 5 cents per pound, corn (50 cents bu., and lime, which was burned by primitive methods, along both Blue and Ohio Rivers. Boats would stop at Leavenworth for 2 or 3 days to take on freight. Large oars were used for rowing, if they wanted to go faster than the current would take them.

Flat - boats and owners disappeared at times, since there were river pirates. Steam boats ran many down, because someone forgot to put out a light.

Flat boats were used for store

boats and carried everything found in a country store. Picture gallerys were on some boats. Glass boats carried dishes and old rags could be traded for them. Shanty or house boats could be compared to our trailer of today

With the coming of steam boats, wood yards sprang up along the shores to supply wood which the first boats burned. Wood boats towed wood to the boat and prevented a loss of time in landing.

Steam boats which carried both freight and passengers, were called packets. Farmers had their own landings and would hail the boat, if they had freight to ship or wanted to take passage. Regular landings were made at ship-



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ping centers.

Mail boats brought in mail until 1905 and daily papers could be had by rowing out to the boat.

Tow boats would wait for a rise and bring down great tows of coal or logs. When the river came up too high, it was necessary for them to tie up, since the waves could do much damage. Sometimes a coal barge was dropped in pulling away and during the next low water season, a winters coal supply could be had for the picking.

Men were employed as Captains. Pilots, clerks, mail clerks, engineers, stokers, etc., on packets and tow boats.

Wharf boats were stationed at larger shipping centers. George R. Sherman owned one at Mauckport and was wharf master until it was crushed to pieces in the ice of 1905. The one at New Amsterdam was still there after 1911. Freight houses, with runners for moving them up or down according to the stage of the river, replaced the

wharf boats.

Show boats and circus boats brought entertainment and excursion boats took them on outings. "Gasoline launches" took them for a "spin" on the river. Row boats were numerous, some being used for fishing and ferrying passengers. Fish were plentiful and good, and fishing one means of livelihood.

Musseling was done during low water season from a flat bottom boat. They were cooked out in large vats along the shore and taken to the button factory at Leavenworth.

Drummer boats bought traveling salesmen to take orders for merchandise.

Except for Morvin's Landing which was named for a town platted there in 1816 and which had been a ferry landing for many years before, most river landings are grown over. In many instances, only the river pilot remembers where they were, since he must learn the shore line, as one learns the written pages of a book.



The Packet — Anna Lee — on the Ohio near New Amsterdam

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— HARRISON COUNTY —

By FREDERICK PORTER GRIFFIN

Harrison County was the fourth county formed in the Indiana Territory; it had three townships; Exeter Township in the south, Harrison Township running from east to west across the central part of the county, and Washington Township in the north.

In 1808, Harrison County was much larger in area than the present day county. At later dates Harrison County lost a large area in the adjoining counties. Washington County was taken off Harrison in 1814. In 1818, part of Harrison was struck off to make up Perry, Orange, and Crawford Counties; In 1819, to Floyd County. In 1824 a small amount was given to Clark County. Finally in 1828 and at last in 1852, a small amount of land near Bridgeport went to Floyd County. Since this later date Harrison County has had its present boundaries.

Today Harrison County is the

central one of thirteen counties that borders on the Ohio River and form the southern boundary of the State of Indiana. There are six counties up the river from Harrison and six counties down the river from Harrison.

In the early days of the formation of the county in 1808, it was named Harrison in honor of its most eminent citizen, Governor William Henry Harrison. Previous to that date, Gov. Harrison had acquired four tracts of land within the county.

The southern part of the county borders the Ohio River. Along this area are high river hills with stone cliffs and also the best of bottom lands for farming. Mosquito Creek, Buck Creek, Indian Creek, and Big Blue River flows from northeast to southwest across the county. Underneath the top soil there is a strata of limestone. In the course of years, water draining through this stone has caused thousands of

sink holes. The county, in general, is rolling and hilly cut by the deep valleys of the above mentioned streams.

To write a complete history of this large county is almost impossible in this short space. It has been said that no organization can be better than the parts that go to make up the whole — therefore this history of Harrison County is being written by townships so that no particular area will be slighted and therefore give a more comprehensive history. Even in this writing much had to be eliminated such as church histories and the mention of many individuals who devoted their entire life to make this county what it is today. On the following pages are short histories of the thirteen townships that made up Harrison County — namely Blue River, Boone, Franklin, Harrison, Heth, Jackson, Morgan, Posey, Scott, Spencer, Taylor, Washington, and Webster.

BLUE RIVER TOWNSHIP

Written By FREDERICK P. GRIFFIN

From notes of Miss Loretta Davis & Mr. Emory Bruner

Blue River Township is located in the northwest corner of Harrison County; as its name implies, Big Blue River flows along and forms the west boundary of this township.

According to the records in the courthouse in Corydon, the first settlers of this township took land in the extreme northwest part of the township along the river. These were Arthur Whitehead in 1817; Levi Taylor and John Coe in 1818; and Benjamin King in 1819. Josiah Lincoln an uncle of President Abraham Lincoln, settled in southwest Blue River Township. Josiah Lincoln had six children; two sons Jacob and Thomas Lincoln and four daughters who married John Crutchfield, Isom Denton, John Briscoe and John Sullenzer.

In 1809 an early road ran from southeast to northwest across this township; this was part of the main road that extended from

Corydon to Fredericksburg — the latter place was located on the Old Post Road of the Vincennes Trace.

Four churches have served this area — namely Hancock's Chapel, Blue River Chapel, Mt. Zion and Mt. Tabor. Each of these churches have cemeteries where many of the early settlers are buried. Hancock's Chapel is a Methodist church and Blue River Chapel is a Christian Church. Mt. Zion and Mt. Tabor were both destroyed by fire. The former was never rebuilt but Mt. Tabor, which had once been a Christian Church and later became a Church of Christ, was rebuilt.

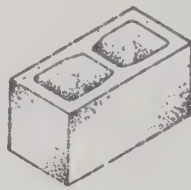
The White Caps or the Regulators operated in this township for a number of years. On some occasions whippings were administered by the white hooded men and on several incidents, lives were lost.

In January 1834, William Gres-

ham, the Sheriff of Harrison County was shot and killed as he attempted to make an arrest in Blue River Township.

One room schools once served as educational centers of the township; they were familiar names such as "Hancock's Chapel, Brush College, Hati, Wyman, Babcock's, Steven's and Armstrong's. The Depauw High School was constructed in 1910 and served until 1950 when it was discontinued. Blue River, Spencer, and Jackson Townships have combined their efforts in education and all children of this area now attend the North Central Consolidated School at Ramsey.

The Hancock Chapel area was served by a school, church and store. This store was operated by Ed Routh who also served as postmaster. Routh later sold the store to the Wenning family who operates the present store in a build-



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ing which had once been the original one - room school at Hancock's Chapel. Bill Trotter conducted a mail route from Frederickburg through Hancock's Chapel to Ramsey on the railroad.

The thriving little town of Depauw is on the main route of the Southern Railroad. This town which is divided — part in Spencer Township and part in Blue River Township — was platted by Felician Henriott, April 8, 1884. Logs and ties for the railroad were hauled to this point by ox teams. Also at Depauw were Grigg's Cannery, Schuppert's Flour Mills, and numerous stores.

The southwest corner of Blue River Township is known as the "Milltown Corner". Here the river forms a pocket around this area. That part of Milltown that is east of the river is in Blue River Township, but the main part of the town lies on the west bank of the river in Crawford County, Indiana. In this area known as the "Milltown Corner", there are extensive deposits of limestone. Here lime was burned and shipped to distant markets. The largest limestone holdings in this area have been by the Louisville Cement Company. Today poultry is being raised, as an experiment, in the abandoned tunnels of these quarries. During the past year the Southern Railroad has re-routed its tracks through this "Milltown Corner". The Road now crosses Blue River to the north of Milltown, has eliminated several sharp curves in



Abandoned Quarry Tunnels — Electrified and Ventilated for Laying Hens near Milltown, Blue River Twp. Project of Martin's Hatchery, Ramsey.

the tracks and misses Milltown entirely.

Ade Stevens had a large orchard one and a half mile north of Depauw and J. H. Bruner had an orchard one mile southeast of Hancock Chapel. D. F. Adams of Blue River Township was one of the first in the county to raise pure bred Jersey cattle. Today Blue River Township is strictly an ag-

ricultural area; the farmers are thrifty and scientific in their practices.

Family names that have long been associated with Blue River Township are: Armstrong, Babcock, Briscoe, Bruner, Durnil, Goss, Horner, Hancock, Jackson, Lagel, Lincolns, Lofton, Mott, Seacat, Routh, Smith, Stevens, Totten, Trowbridge, Voyles, and Weathers.

BOONE TOWNSHIP

By MISS DORA FAITH, Laconia

Among the first to settle in Boone Township was a party of pilgrims coming from Ontario, New York by way of the Ohio River and landing at Tobacco Landing on June 3, 1816. In this group were Dr. Adam Douglas, Grandfather Crosier, Anthony Dodd, Robert Crosier and members of other families to the number of twenty - eight. Other settlers in the north and central part as early as 1809 with names such as Moses Boone, Squire Boone, Wm Sands, Wm Smith, Peter McIntosh, J. W. Gaither, and Philip Beswick. Many others could be mentioned.

Old Goshen Church, said to be the oldest Baptist Church in Ind-

iana was built by Moses Boone and George Bartley in 1813. The first preacher was Rev. D. A. Leonard who died July 22, 1819 and is buried in the cemetery in front of the church.

Union Chapel Christian Church — first a log church with a membership dating back to 1832, burned and rebuilt about 1870, torn down and rebuilt on an acre of land donated by the late Reader Ludlow. The present church was dedicated July 14, 1912.

Memorial Presbyterian Church was built on land donated by Daniel Steele. It was given by Mrs. Elizabeth Shields Kintner and dedicated Oct. 8, 1871 in memory of

her grandson, Wm Charles Kintner, who was drowned in the Ohio River, March 1, 1821.

The Laconia Presbyterian Church was organized March 28, 1874 at a congregational meeting at Rehoboth. Afterwards the congregation met in the Town Hall, Methodist Church and homes until 1883 when the present church was built. The lumber was donated by Peter Harbaugh and logs were sawed at a mill in Slabtown. Head carpenter was Welker Conrad and with these helpers, John and Daniel Faith, Steven Carroll, and Cub Kehrens.

The Cedar Farm Methodist Church was destroyed by fire in 1944. It was built on land donated

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by J. P. Kintner. Valley View Methodist was built to replace the Cedar Farm Church in 1946 and dedicated in 1947.

St. Mary's Catholic Church at the north edge of Laconia was built on land granted by these families — Hess, Willets, Waltz, and Geppharts. After many years of service and a dwindling membership, the building was sold. Part of the lumber was used by the late Wm. Wolpert to build a general store.

The first Methodist Church was built of logs about 1842. A circuit rider by the name of Asbury Wilkinson was the preacher. He married Rachael Beswick, whose father was Philip, a great worker for the church. Later a new church was built.

The Rehoboth Presbyterian Church in northeast Boone Township was established in 1829 by Rev. Alexander Williamson. The first burial in the present cemetery was that of John Bennett, a Revolutionary War soldier.

There are many cemeteries in the township, namely: Rehoboth, Union Chapel, Memorial, Old Goshen, Entrican, Marsh, Crosier, King, Beswick, Brown and num-

erous small ones, many of which were private and used during the great epidemic of cholera.

Laconia was the only town of any size. It was laid off into 64 lots each containing .4 acre, covering about 30½ acres. John Boone was one of the proprietors and made an oath to the original plat, March 9, 1816. The oldest buildings now standing is the residence of Williard Johns and the other used by the I. O. R. M. as a lodge room and restaurant.

Laconia Business References in 1882 lists Joshua Wayne, trustee of Boone Township; J. F. Friedly, farmer, teacher, and Justice of the Peace; George H. Denbo, teacher; C. B. Roby, country store; B. F. Forbis, physician and surgeon John T. Ashton, manufacturer and dealer in lumber; Wm A. Kandie, physician and surgeon; F. Radmacher, farmer and shoemaker; Elbert Bros. manufacturers and dealers in staves; George O'Connor, proprietor of saloon.

Laconia was a distributing center for mail. Two other Postoffices were at Rehoboth and Krips Cross Roads. Later when rural routes came, mail was brought from Rock Haven, Kentucky to

Davidson and thence to Laconia. The carrier was Emory Brown. Star Routes went daily to Corydon and on to Elizabeth from Rehoboth.

At one time many saw mills and grist mills were in various parts of the township. At Slabtown was a saw mill, cooper mill and stave factory. A man by the name of Patterson and later John T. Ashton operated a mill for hard lumber. There was also a tannery. The late Ferdinand Radmacher made boots.

Boone Township has always had a high standard for education. Many of its boys and girls have been prominent in professional and business circles. The schools were No. 1 — Ludlow; No. 2 — Cotner; No. 3 — Tindall's; No. 4 — Steepleton built in 1898; No. 5 — Center; No. 6 — Clifton; No. 7. once known as Clay Hill College with Chas. Inman and Geo. Denbo as teachers; No. 8 — Bars; No. 9 — Crosier; No. 10 — Greenbrier; No. 11 — Pleasant View; No. 12 — Swamp College; No. 13 — Rehoboth; No. 14 — Oak Ridge; No. 15 Byrum; No. 16 — Pindell; and No. 17 — Parker's for colored children.

In 1909 the Laconia High School



**Flood of 1913, Tobacco Landing, shipping point in Boone Twp.
1937 Flood washed this house away**

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was started with one teacher, Prof Richard Evans. Later more room was added as were teachers, Miss L. Grace Carrol and later another, Miss Mary McFarland. In 1931 the building was destroyed by fire and in the next couple years, a red brick building was erected for high school and elementary. Last year, fall of 1958, the high school was moved to the new South Central School and now the Laconia school is for elementary and junior high.

The early roads led to the ferries operated in the southern tip of the township. The leading one being Tobacco Landing which received its name thus: In the early days a large flat boat loaded with tobacco was passing down the Ohio River. When it reached a point near to where Tobacco Landing now is, the boat sprang a leak and by the time it was rowed to the Indiana shore it sank in shallow water. The owners unloaded the tobacco and spread it on the

ground to dry. Later the boat was repaired, reloaded and started on its journey. Since that incident, this place has been called Tobacco Landing. For years it was the industrial center as a shipping point for incoming and outgoing produce. Travelers came and went by boat, one of which was the Tarascon and also the Tell City.

These are only a few of the interesting facts and incidents of Boone Township.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

Written By FREDERICK P. GRIFFIN

From notes of Mr. CHARLES SIMLER

'Tradition tells that the first white settlement made within the boundary of Harrison County was made in the vicinity of the salt springs near the present site of Lanesville. These settlers cleared some ground and put out crops. The Indians came in numbers and drove the white man back across the Ohio River. These same settlers waited several years and came back to the same location; this time to make a permanent settlement. This party was led by Major John Harbison who had previously served in the Lincoln Co. (Ky.) Militia and had seen service on the frontier in Kentucky in 1781-82.

Major Harbison entered his land just west of Lanesville in 1807; he built a water powered mill here. In this same year, Governor William Henry Harrison entered the land where Lanesville now stands and Joseph Decker, Tice Light, John Swank, and Wm Vance made purchases of land nearby. In 1808, George Gresham took his land near Lanesville and in 1809, John Burkett settled in north Franklin. The Davises and Penningtons were also here at an early date. The town of Lanesville was platted in 1817 and named for Mr. Lane, a early goverment surveyor.

The "Old Corydon Road" or the "Ridge Road" extended across the north of Franklin Township at an early date — this road extended from Corydon, the Capital, to Oatman's Ferry where New Albany is now located. A plank or corduroy road was constructed by a private company in 1851 - 53; this was a

toll road and ran parallel to the "Ridge Road" only several miles to the south. Much of the timber used in constructing this road was taken from the land formerly owned by Governor William Henry Harrison west of Corydon. This road remained a toll road until 1911 when Harrison County purchased the part within its borders and in 1920 the nine miles in Floyd County was made free. The Southern Railroad built its main line across the north of Franklin Township.

Pfrimmers' Chapel United Brethern Church was organized in

1812 by Rev. John George Pfrimmer in west Franklin; it is credited with being the first United Brethern Church established in Indiana.

St. Paul's (Siegwald's) Lutheran Church was also established at an early date by the German and French families who settled in southwest Franklin Township. A split in this church about 1850 established the St. Peters Evangelical Lutheran Church which church celebrated its centennial in 1952. St. John's (Missouri Synod) Lutheran Church has celebrated its centennial and is located just



Pfrimmers Chapel, organized in 1812
First United Brethren Church in Indiana

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south of Lanesville. This Church maintains a school for the first eight grades; this school was established in 1886. The Zion German Reform Church, which no longer exists, stood about a mile south of Lanesville.

The St. Mary's Catholic Church at Lanesville was organized in 1843 by Father Opperman. The first church was started in 1856, finished in 1860 and dedicated 1864. In recent years the church building burned and was immediately rebuilt on the same brick walls. A school for grade children has been conducted at St. Mary's since 1854.

James Armstrong, a Methodist minister, settled near Lanesville at a very early date and conducted services at numerous points. The present site of the Methodist Church was purchased in 1859 and the church has been at that location ever since. St. Paul's Methodist Church stood south of Indian Creek near Breckenridge. In the 1880's, the Franklin Grange purchased this building, dismantled it, and moved it to Lanesville just south of the present Methodist Church. The Lanesville Methodist Church has since acquired it from the Grange organization and it is now used as a church hall.

The children of Franklin Township were at one time educated in

ten schools scattered throughout the area. The High School at Lanesville was first taught in 1913 by Charles H. Stanley with four pupils enrolled. Today all grade children are educated at Lanesville, St. John's Lutheran or St. Mary's Catholic. The township maintains its own high school.

The Lanesville postoffice was served by the Corydon - New Albany Stage. At one time there was a postoffice at Utan near St. Peter's Lutheran Church.

The Benson family operated a water powered mill on Indian Creek west of Lanesville. Jacob Richert and his brother-in-law, John Foreman, operated a water powered saw mill in southwest Franklin. The mill at Lanesville was built by Phillip Zabel and Louis Hussung; it burned in 1881 and was rebuilt in 1882. Lanesville, with its numerous cooper shops, was considered a large manufacturing place of barrels. Mr. Katsleiner operated a distillery just south of Lanesville.

The oldest marked grave in the Lanesville Protestant Cemetery is that of Lawrence Gresham who died July 15, 1815, age 1 year 6 months. Three Methodist ministers are buried there; they are Craven Lynn (1795-1884), David Gunn (1782-1860) and Theodore Eisert (1875-1932). The Lanesville

Cemetery might also be called "Boot Hill" since at least three are buried there who were killed. They are: Col. Wm Gresham, a Sheriff of Harrison County who was killed in 1834 while attempting to arrest a man in the performance of his duty as sheriff. Wm R. Smith, age 26 who was murdered June 30, 1869 at Farabee Station, Washington County, Indiana, by a hand unknown. And James Devin, age 35, who was taken from the Harrison County Jail, June 1889 and hung on the west bridge at Corydon by a band of White Caps.

Franklin Township was first settled by the sturdy pioneers who had come by way of the Ohio River or who had come overland through Kentucky to Indiana to make their permanent homes. In the 1830's thrifty German and French emigrants began settling near Lanesville. In the 1850's, there was another large influx of these same nationalities from Europe. As these foreigners purchased more of the land, the original families of this area sold and moved elsewhere. Until today the peoples of this area are predominantly descendants of this German and French element who settled this area prior to the Civil War.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP

By FREDERICK P. GRIFFIN

And notes of MR. BENTON WINDELL

Tradition tells that early settlers first came to what is now Harrison Township shortly after 1800; however records in the courthouse disclose that the land was not officially entered on the books until 1807, when John Hurst, Harvey Heth, Waller Taylor, Samuel Black James Bruce, and General W. Johnson all entered land.

In 1808, John George Pfrimmer and George Doupe recorded their land west of Corydon and John Bates in the east while Jacob Kintner settled on Indian Creek at what is now the north edge of Corydon.

In 1809 land was entered by Jacob Stevens, Eli Wright, John Stonecipher, Christopher Shuck, John Bowman, and George Charley. John Stonecipher and George

Charley were both Revolutionary soldiers.

Corydon was platted by Harvey Heth and laid out in lots in 1808 on ground that had been previously entered by Gov. William Henry Harrison. Governor Harrison named the new little village Corydon for a song he loved. In this same year Harrison County was organized and Corydon was chosen as seat of the county government.

After 1810 there was a general migration into the valley along Indian Creek; this creek was fed by hundreds of springs that furnished the necessary water.

In 1813, Corydon became the seat of territorial government and in 1816 it became the State Capitol of Indiana. Since it had become the political hub of the new

state, more settlers crowded into the area around Corydon. Most of these newcomers were well educated in the east and brought their culture and customs with them. Educational facilities were soon established and as early as 1827 the Harrison County Seminary was established in Corydon with William A. Porter, a graduate of Miami University, employed as its first teacher.

Epidemics dealt hard with the early settlers and the cholera epidemic of the 1830's was no exception. Numerous graves in the cemeteries bear witness to the many who lost their lives to this plague. At the time of the 1833 epidemic, Corydon had three physicians; two of them died victims of the cholera — they were Dr. Benjamin Adams

The Ohio Valley Hatchery Davis Poultry Farm



On an early Spring day in 1900 a middle aged man and a small boy were carefully assembling a small wooden box. When finished, the box was lined with petticoat satin and carefully filled with day-old baby chicks, then complete with the proper amount of postage and a label bearing the name of an individual in Chicago, the box was turned over to the Railway Express Office at Ramsey, Indiana—Harve W. Davis and his son, Dallam, had just shipped the first baby-chicks from Harrison County and began what was to be one of the leading industries in this area.

The Ohio Valley Hatchery, owned and operated by Harve Davis was started in 1900. The facilities for hatching consisted of such equipment as "Sure-Hatch", "Mandy Lee", "Queen" and in later years the ultra-modern "Blue Hen". Early operations were confined to cellars or unused rooms of the home.

In 1911 Mr. Davis engaged George Crayden and John Goldsberry to construct what was to be the first commercial hatchery for Harrison County. The site was located atop a large hill South of Ramsey. Operations continued in this new building until 1921 at which time the business was turned over to an employee by the name of Robert S. Davis. With this transaction the Davis Poultry Farm came into being.

In 1928 the main building at the Davis Poultry Farm was built. This building, designed and constructed by Clarence W. (Pat) Patterson of Ramsey, was to house the first Smith 65 incubator to operate commercially and was destined to become the nucleus of perhaps the largest hatching operation in the world. It was from this building that Bob Davis welded a chain of 8 additional hatcheries producing over 20 million chicks each year and aided Harrison County to be known as the "Baby Chick Capital of the World".

We at Davis are proud to be a part of the growth and prosperity of Harrison County and we like to feel that in some small way we have aided its achievements. We would like to take advantage of this opportunity to compliment Harrison County and its fine Fair and join with our many friends in saying congratulations and Happy Birthday.

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Mauck's Mill one mile below Corydon on Indian Creek

and Dr. James B. Slaughter. This left Dr. David G. Mitchell alone to render medical assistance to the area.

From the beginning, the settlers brought their religion with them; the first were the Baptist, Presbyterian, and United Brethren faiths. During the time Corydon was the state capital, Henry P. Coburn, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Indiana and a staunch Presbyterian, established a Sunday school in the capital building. This building was also used as a meeting house by all denominations. The time was often designated for such gatherings as: "at early candle light" or "at the ringing of the bell."

In 1814, the United Brethren organized in Corydon. The Baptist church of Corydon also started at an early date. These two denominations had churches for a number of years; then they disbanded

but are now active organizations again. At present, the Baptists have two church organizations in Corydon.

The Presbyterian Church of Corydon was organized in 1819 by Rev. John Finley Crowe, who later founded Hanover College. The original Presbyterian Church was used as a hospital during Morgan's Raid in 1863.

The Corydon Methodist Church is built on land deeded to that organization by Isaiah Boone in 1826. Other Methodist Churches in Harrison Township are Oak Grove northwest of Corydon and Perseverance Chapel, and Heidelberg, south of Corydon. Heidelberg was organized in 1880 as a German Reform Church by Dutch families from Virginia. Shortly after 1900, the Congregational Church owned the building and later the Methodist.

The Lutheran Church in Cory-

don has been extinct for many years. The church buildings at Smithenry Chapel Lutheran east of Corydon and Nevin German Reform north of Corydon have been torn down and only the small cemeteries show where the churches once stood. Gethsemane Lutheran west of Corydon is an active and prosperous church today.

The Corydon Christian Church was organized in 1832; one other Christian Church in the township is located southwest of Corydon at Hill Grove; the later was organized in 1879.

Other United Brethren Churches besides Corydon are: Pleasant Ridge, Fairview, Shiloh and Bethany. Pleasant Ridge and Fairview are very active; but at Shiloh on the Mauckport Road and at Bethany on the old Leavenworth Road, the buildings have been torn down. The grounds and cemetery at the Shiloh location have

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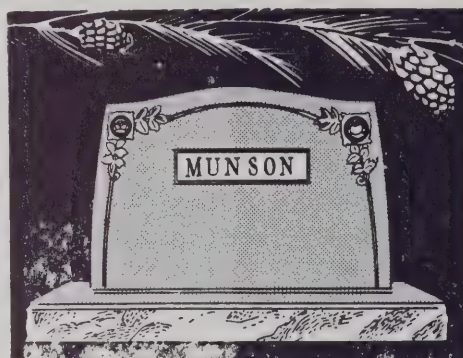
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been taken over in recent years by the Wesleyan Methodist group and a new church has been erected.

The St. Joseph Catholic Church in Corydon was begun in 1896 on grounds donated by Mr. J. J. Bulleit. Since 1953, they have maintained their own grade school.

A Nazarene Church was established their own church, St. Paul's. first church building was erected in 1939.

Between the Civil War and 1900 there was a large negro population in Corydon; however negroes have resided in Corydon since the beginning of the town. They established their own church St. Paul's. A separate grade and high school was maintained for them. The high school was first discontinued and then the grade school closed; now they attend the school of the Central School Corporation.

Early roads went out from Corydon as early as 1809. Most of these roads led to the south where the ferries crossed the Ohio River. The main traveled road was from Oatman's Ferry where New Albany is now located west through Corydon to Harrison's Mill. Two early roads extended

north and north-west from Corydon.

A plank or corduroy road was built from Corydon to New Albany in 1851 - 53. This road was privately owned and all persons passing over this thoroughfare had to pay toll. This toll road carried the bulk of the traffic between Corydon and New Albany until the branch of the Southern Railroad came to Corydon in 1883. Now the railroad has given way to the modern system of state and federal roads.

Many years ago there was a water operated mill at the Charley Farm, northeast of Corydon; Mauck's Mill was just below Corydon on Indian Creek and the Brengman family operated a mill on Indian Creek below Mauck's. Corydon had two large mills — the Red Mill and the White Mill on Chestnut Street or "Mill Street" as it was often called.

There were numerous one room schools in Harrison Township which are all now extinct — only those who once attended school there will remember the names. They were, Crosby's, Lemay's or Shakerville, Nevin, Blair's, Gethsemene, White Top, Brandenburgs Greeleyburg, Pitman's or Bickel's,

Sharp's, Getz, Fry's or Heidelberg Buskirk, Sugar Tree Grove or Briles, Hill Grove, Roanoak, Lear's or Dick's and Mossler's. The first mentioned, Crosby's school was blown away by the cyclone of March 1917 — it was rebuilt on the same spot.

A school in Corydon is as old as the town itself. After the Harrison County Seminary closed, public school was conducted in the Old State Treasury Building until a building was purchased on the northeast corner of Walnut and Mulberry. A high school was organized in 1876 by Prof. Joseph P. Funk and a class has graduated every year since 1879. Now all children within Harrison Township are transported to Corydon or New Middletown Grade Schools and all the high school students attend the Central School at Corydon.

In early days, Corydon was the only postoffice in the county. Names of recipients of incoming letters were advertised in the newspapers so persons could make the trip to Corydon to claim their mail. Often the person coming to Corydon would get the mail for all the settlers in his neighbor-



**March 23, 1917 Cyclone which demolished Crosby's School House (No. 1) in
Northeast Harrison Twp.**

School was in session, but no lives were lost.

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hood. In later years, three postoffices existed in south Harrison Township — Hill Grove near Hill Grove Church; Cedar Wood on the Mauckport road; and Iris on the Laconia road. Now all persons are served by rural routes out of Corydon.

At one time the Corydon Railroad extended east from Corydon to near King's Cave where there was a fine quarry of Indiana building stone. The battle to keep the water out of the quarries caused them to abandon the business. A fine sulphur well, considered to

have medicinal values, was dug one mile east of Corydon. Bath houses and a hotel were built; but this venture never materialized.

In 1900, the Keller Manufacturing Plant started operations in Corydon. They manufactured farm wagons for years and more recently, they produce furniture.

The Co-operative Glass Company came to Corydon in 1925 from North Vernon, Ind. This plant manufactured glass chimneys for kerosene lamps. This plant continued in business for twenty years. Presently, there is

a factory which manufactures glass novelties.

Harrison Township has always been a good farming area; much timber has been cut. Today the farmers are using modern progressive methods of scientific agriculture and soil conservation. Much grazing land has been developed for beef cattle. Many chickens are raised for broilers. Corydon has a modern chicken processing plant where thousands of chickens are dressed daily for the market.

HETH TOWNSHIP

By HELEN BALLARD CRAYDEN

Since the Ohio River borders Heth Township on the South, most of its early settlers came in by flat boat, raft or ferried from Kentucky.

A few who settled near the river in 1807 were: Elias Rector, Harvey Heth, Frederick Gieger and Ephriam Fleshman. John Lopp and John Frank came in 1808. Some others were McCarty, Gilham, Sherman, Youtsler, Hays, Mauck, Shuck and Funkhouser. William Applegate, John Windell, Richard Heth, William, James and Abraham Watson and Isiah Boone settled west of Central.

Mauckport, a flourishing river town, was platted in 1827 by Frederick Mauck, who named it New Market, later changing it to Mauckport, after he learned that there was another New Market in the State.

Many orchards were started

here, since the country was broken and hilly, some having brought in peach, pear, and apple seed. There was also good ground for grain.

Central and Glidas were trading posts, with Mauckport the main shipping center.

A large distillery, East of Mauckport, on Lick Run, a convenient location for fruit growers was in operation until 1913.

Buck Creek, which crosses into Heth in Section 13, and empties into the Ohio one mile above Mauckport, furnished water power for various kinds of mills. Corn whiskey was made at the Jenkins and McCarty distilleries. McCarty's also ground corn. Their mill was first owned by Squire Boone and it was near the cave where he hid from the Indians. Jasper Noon operated a powder mill and made powder for the Union Army. Mil-

ler's corn mill East of Glidas was burned by Morgan's men.

Good lime stone abounds. In the 1800s, a quarry of snow white-oolitic stone was opened on the Stockslager farm, now owned by Mr. Elam. It was said to be unsurpassed in color, uniformity and purity. When burned, it yielded superior lime for plastering. It was also used in Mississippi for defecating sugar. Unprofitable to operate, it was closed.

A brick flour mill in Mauckport, owned by William Proctor, stood on the back street between 1st and river. It was abandoned after the 1884 high water. The last mill, located on the same street farther north, was destroyed by fire, in the early 1900s, after changing ownership several times.

There were two large livery stables, one on the front street owned by Ben Neely and one on the back owned by the Bodensadt's.

Huckster wagons carried groceries etc., to farm homes, from Flora's store in Mauckport and Kingsley's at Glidas. Eggs, butter and chickens were traded for store goods.

A steam engine owned by S. "Polk" Miller, was used to operate a saw mill until threshing time. Then it pulled a huge monster called a threshing machine, over the country and furnished power to thresh the grain. The neighboring women traded work with the cooking and men traded their work, wagons and teams. Wheat was sacked and taken to the mill at Mauckport or shipped on boats.

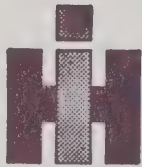
Early Post Offices were at Mauckport, Central, Glidas and



Wharf Boat at Mauckport
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Titus. Titus was a small settlement near Lopps hollow and it was here that the Eureka Telephone Company was organized in 1902.

Mail was brought to Mauckport by regular mail boats and taken out to these offices on horse back until 1905 when mail was brought from Brandenburg. Mail was also brought in by stage coach from Corydon and since 1924, when the Brandenburg mail was discontinued, all mail has come from Corydon. Mauckport and Central were the only two offices after Rural Routes were established.

Early churches were Concord U. B., Beechwood Congregational, a Presbyterian on the back sreet in Mauckport, a Christian where the present E. U. B. stands and a Methodist that stood East of the present E. U. B.

Present churches are E. U. B. at Otterbein, Mauckport Cross Roads and Central, Christian at Central and Cross Roads, Methodist at Mauckport.

Cemeteries are at Beech Wood, Cross Roads, Otterbein and at

Mauckport. 12 one or two room schools were located over the Township with another at Mauckport. The first school at Mauckport was in the S. West corner of the grounds upon which the new one was built in 1899. This became a certified High School in 1908 and was commissioned in 1914. In 1950 it was discontinued as a high school, pupils going to Laconia or Corydon. In 1957 it was closed as a grade school and pupils sent to a new school west of Central, built by Washington and Heth Townships. The building was razed in 1958. Under the old school system, teachers were paid by subscription. In 1857 \$3.97 paid for the schooling for two pupils for 172 days at \$1.50 per quarter.

Morvin's Ferry, opposite Brandenburg and used long before the County was organized, was named for the town of Morvin, platted by Harvey Heth in 1816. The town failed to grow, but David Bell, a colorful Civil War figure lived here and his home was used for the first under ground railway sta-

tion in Indiana. It was near here, that Morgan and his men crossed into Indiana. After capturing the steamer Alice Dean, and using her to ferry, they burned her. Until 1929 when the Lock and Dam system was opened, at low water season, one could see her hull, where it drifted and sank at the mouth of Buck Creek.

Haunted Hollow, west of Mauckport, three miles, was so named, after people reported seeing a headless man riding horse back there, after he had been murdered and his headless body thrown in the river. This was once a dense forest that was finally cleared by the lumberman's axe and river ice.

It was only one - half mile below here that James A. Trotter lived and flatboated. Making 75 trips down, he made his own boats, had his cooper shop, and a large storage cellar, the remaining wall which one may still see.

Now farming is the only occupation remaining in Heth Twp.



Excursion Steamer "Sunshine" about to depart at Mauckport

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JACKSON TOWNSHIP

By MAUD B. DOME

The area now known as Jackson Township must have looked like The Promised Land to the early settlers who arrived shortly after 1800. The great variety and splendor of the trees which covered the gentle undulating slopes and valleys, and Big Indian Creek with tributaries fed by springs offered everything the pioneer needed. After trees were removed, the land made fertile farms.

The Hurst family from North Carolina and the Hurns from Virginia and the Flocks were the first settlers on Big Indian. Farther north, emigrants from eastern states — Crandalls, Boleys, Dyers, Markwells and Stevens — settled near the mouth of the Crandall Branch, erecting a saw and grist mill which later became known as Krachmans and remained in operation until the early 1900's.

John Kepley came from Salisbury, N. C., in 1805 to settle north of Crandall with the Hull family who set up a grist mill. George Kepley and Leason and Temple Byrn from Dowan County, N. C., formed the community called Byrneville. When John Kepley laid New Salisbury in 1834 a road was made due east to the Hull Mill and it was known for many years as the Hull road.

Robert Davis of South Carolina, came in 1821 to be the first settlers in the Woods Chapel community. The LaHue and Dome families arrived later. German immigrants settled the region west and northwest of New Salisbury during the period before the Civil War.

Whitten Chapel, believed to be the first church in the township was erected by John Hurst, a Methodist, shortly after his arrival in 1800. It was located west of the intersection of Road 135 and the Crandall road. The United Brethren built a church just east of where Crandall is located and called it Mt. Carmel. A Methodist church and cemetery were established at Zoar in the early 1830's and the Baptist erected a church and began a cemetery, now known as Bethlehem, about the same time.

Just when schools were started is uncertain, but after the Civil War, seven districts had been

made and were directed by three trustees. Teachers were local folks with only the knowledge of the three R's. Discipline rather than learning was stressed, but later there were several remarkably good teachers. Young children usually went to summer school taught by a woman. Over the years the little schools were abandoned until all were consolidated at New Salisbury, and that too merged with Spencer and Blue River to form the North Central Schools in 1955.

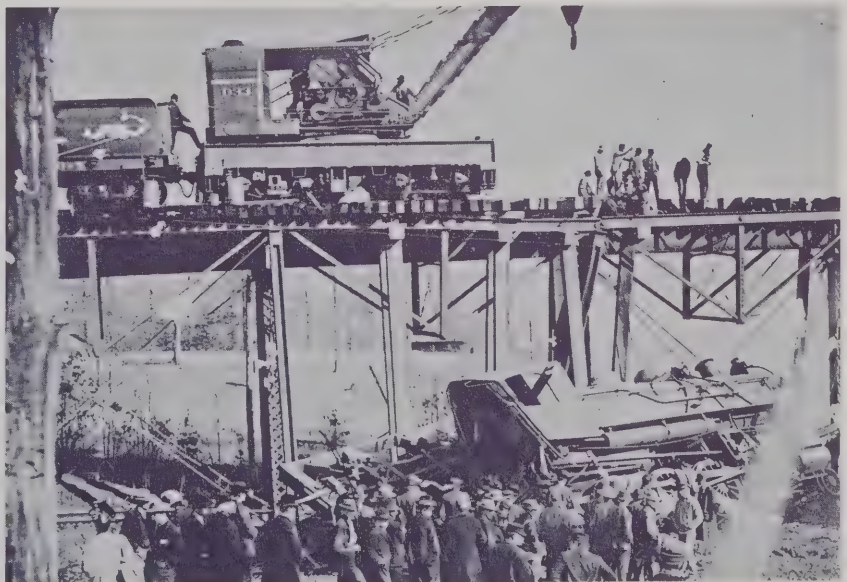
Morgan's Raid and the coming of the railroad were noteworthy events. Morgan himself spent a night in a log house in New Salisbury recently razed by the Gehrigs and a dozen or more of his men came to the home of Charles F. Stevens where the women and children had gathered for safety. No one was harmed but after being fed, the men rounded up all the good horses they could find.

The first survey for the Airline, later called the Southern, was made in 1867, passing westward on a line parallel and north of Road 64. Cornelius Crandall persuaded the company to build the

line from Georgetown through what is now Crandall. Work was begun in '69 halted several times due to the lack of funds and finally in the summer of 1882 trains began to run.

Social and economic customs did not begin to change until after the Civil War. Charles F. Stevens and Reedy Crandall were the first to construct a wooden thresher to ease the toil of harvesting. Later A. J. Walk and brother Alex and Stevens bought a manufactured one and Carter Fetzer and Levi Long owned the first steam thresher. The first reaper was introduced in the early '80's.

The poultry industry is dominant in the township now. Hatcheries at Ramsey, New Salisbury and Crandall furnish chicks to local raisers and also send them to a wide territory. Small farms are still tilled by their owners and there is a variety of small businesses. The people take pride in their homes and other folks have chosen to locate here and commute to work, since, like the early settlers, they have found that all things necessary for modern living are available.



**Wreck on the Southern Tressel at Corydon Junction
January 19, 1908. Fireman Scott, Engineer Dunham,
and Brakeman Carter were killed.**

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MORGAN TOWNSHIP

By HARLEY H. HEUSER, Palmyra

Since prehistoric times, migrating herds of buffalo beat a well worn path from the western plains across northern Morgan Township to the Falls of the Ohio.

Before 1800, many explorers, traders, and military men used this historic overland route from the Ohio River to Fort Sackville in Vincennes. Gen. George Rogers Clark on one of his expeditions used this route in winning the Northwest Territory.

Early travelers opened a trail from the Ohio northward through Harrison County crossing the Vincennes Trail at the present site of the Town of Palmyra. This early "Cross Road" attracted settlers at an early date, and the first settlement was known as the "Cross Roads"; in the year 1808 this was considered the first cross roads in the state of Indiana.

Some of the early settlers were Joseph Avery, Ezekial Deweese, and Hays McCallan. Hays McCallan purchased a large tract of land through the Federal Land Office; this was recorded on Nov. 14, 1810; he also built the first building to serve as a postoffice and hostelry.

Many of the early settlers in the township came from Europe; many were of German origin who were seeking freedom and a new way of life. Following the settlers at the "Cross Roads", other pioneer families were the Bostons, Wennings, Diedrichs, Kahls, Milners and others.

Other settlers who came to the vicinity of Bradford were the families of Raake, Fessel, Stemm and Lagel; the majority of these settlers came between 1820 and 1860.

Hays McCallan platted the original town of forty - eight lots, and the "First Cross Road Settlement" was named Carthage in the year 1836. On March 25, 1839, the East Addition was platted and the town was re - named Palmyra which name became official thereafter.

The Old Vincennes Road was well traveled as early as 1812; stage and mail routes were established before 1820. Palmyra received mail on the first Star Route in the state from New Albany to Vincennes.

The early turn - pike was planned in 1836 at a cost of \$1,150,000 but the panic of 1837 terminated this plan. The New Albany and Vincennes Turnpike Company was organized in 1840 which built the plank road as far west as Fredericksburg. This road was unsuccessful and a road of crushed stone was constructed during 1843 and 1844 — one of the first stone roads in the State of Indiana. In the year 1845, a telegraph line was built from New Albany through Palmyra to Vincennes; this line was abandoned shortly after the Civil War.

The town of Bradford was platted in the original town of seventy-two lots in 1838; the Ellis Addition was laid out in later years enlarging the town considerably.

Some of the best farm land in Harrison County lies near the outskirts of Bradford. St. Michaels Catholic Church is located in South Bradford. This church building is one of the fine structures of Harrison County. Bradford can claim the birthplace of one of the illustrious sons of Harrison County — the late Hon. Robert J. Tracewell, Comptroller of The Treasury of the United States. For many years several stores and a tailor shop flourished in Bradford. Clothing is still in existence that was hand sewn by Henry Jessberg, the tailor.

The Central Barren Community began about the year 1848—the first families to settle were the Kahls and Feins. The postoffice existed from 1900 to 1904. The general store was established in 1890 by Paul Wenning. The Central Barren German Methodist Church began in the year 1845; land was deeded for a new church in 1854 to replace the early log structure; the present church was built in 1891.

The old German Brass Band of Central Barren was very popular in its day. This organization was active from 1870 to 1885.

Central Barren is the home of the well known Wenning Packing Company, one of the large business enterprises of south - eastern Indiana. This packing firm was founded by the late Mr. Arthur Wenning, who gradually expanded a small business into a large enterprise. The Wennings come from one of the early pioneer families of Morgan Township.

It may be stated at this time that due to limited space in this publication many of the incidents pertaining to Morgan Township history will have to be omitted.

Churches were organized at an early date; some of the present churches were founded in the early part of the last century. The present churches of pioneer origin being the United Brethren and Church of Christ of Palmyra, the Methodist of Central Barren, and the St. Michael's Catholic and United Brethren of Bradford.

During the Gold Rush of 1849, Hays McCallen, Jr., built a store in Palmyra to supply the wagon trains heading for the western



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country. The building was enlarged in 1880 and sold to John H. Martin who was later in partnership with Wm P. Huff; the firm was organized as Martin, Huff & Company. At the turn of this century, this enterprise was one of the large department stores in southern Indiana; this firm bought much of its goods in car load lots. This structure burned in 1932.

During the Civil War, most of the local soldiers were in the 66th Regiment of Volunteers with Lt. David Simpson of Palmyra as adjutant.

Late in the afternoon of July 9, 1863, Gen. John Hunt Morgan and his Confederate Cavalry 2,500 strong moved into Morgan Township. Advance units moved into Palmyra on the morning of July 10 creating much fear and excitement. Leading citizens were held as hostages while the confederate flag was raised in the town.

A large flour mill was built in 1820— a three story brick structure by a Mr. Woods. This was one of the early mills to grind "patent" flour. This building was owned and operated by Wm Wolfe when it was destroyed by fire in 1905. The present building of the Harrison County Bank rests on the old foundation of this mill.

The old Farmers Store was conducted by Mr. L. A. Kahl until



Beginning of the Wenning Packing Co., Central Barren
Slaughtering was done in 1918 in little shed at right

1927 — this building was razed to make way for a garage and implement business. Mr. Kahl now retired, has been well known for half a century in the mortuary business.

For many years Mr. Britton Boston was editor and publisher of the Palmyra Gazette; this paper was widely read and its job printing was quality at its best. Mr.

Boston's grandfather, Benjamin Boston, was an early pioneer and homesteader; he saw the last of the migrating buffalo and killed the last known bear in Morgan Township.

Much of the details and facts of this article were taken from old documents now in the possession of the writer of this short history of Morgan Township.

POSEY TOWNSHIP

By DOUGLAS BARNES and MARY FRANCES BARNES

According to the record of original entry of land in Posey Township, the first settlers, all in 1807 were: David and Joshua Farnsley in the north central part, Jacob Lutz and William Smith in the southeast, along the Ohio, and General W. Johnson in the southwest, near Rogers Camp Ground. In the vicinity of Rogers Camp Ground, John Leffler settled in 1813, John Saffer in 1814, and Thomas Rogers in 1819.

Although the record of original entry does not indicate, it is known that Joseph Potts settled in Posey Township before 1807 and later had a mill on Buck Creek near Rogers Camp Ground. He and his son-in-law, Henry Funk, were interested in the Underground Railway and their mill served as one of the stations. Joseph Potts and Thomas Rogers each gave a part of the land on which Rogers Chapel is located; this church is one of the oldest in the county and has been in continuous use. It was for many years used also as a sub-

scription school.

Andrew Potts, father of Joseph Potts, served in the American Revolution and owned a farm that is now the central part of Louisville, Kentucky. He was buried on this farm which is the present location of Third Street in Louisville.

As the early settlers cleared and developed the land, schools began to appear in the various communities until the number reached twelve. They were identified by such picturesque names as: Seven Springs, Greenbrier, Crossroads and Shucks. Due to improved roads and transportation facilities the number has dwindled to one elementary school in Elizabeth.

The original plat of the town of Elizabeth was sworn to before John Tipton, Justice of the Peace, in 1812 making it, after Corydon, the oldest town in the County. The first trustees of the town were: Joshua Farnsley, Robert Rusk, Alexander McRae, John W. Jones and Zarchary Stocker. E. Veatch was president of this meeting and

having donated the land for the town named it for his wife, Elizabeth.

A Post Office was established in the early 1800's at Elizabeth and was followed by one at Locust Point, near Bridgeport, the latter being discontinued approximately 15 years ago.

Frank McHarry, a steamboat captain and resident of Portland, Ky., owned vast tracts of land in the vicinity of Bridgeport. Being an eccentric character, he constructed, near Bridgeport, an elaborate tomb on a bluff commanding a view of the Ohio River. His reason for choosing this lonely spot for a tomb was that he could shout curses at the passing Steamboat captains. His body rested here for a number of years until his relatives had it removed to Cave Hill Cemetery in Louisville.

Jacob Zenor donated two acres of ground for the establishment of Rose Hill Cemetery, in Elizabeth, possibly as early as 1814. At that time a Baptist Church stood on or

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near the site, but Mr. Zenor stipulated that the cemetery was to be interdenominational.

Joseph Conlee, veteran of the War of 1812, settled in Elizabeth about 1816. The year that he arrived a cholera epidemic swept the community, killing 26 people in such a short space of time that it was necessary to bury them in a common grave in the new cemetery. There is no record of the names of the victims, although the grave is outlined by corner markers. According to Conlee family legend, many of the settler, not knowing that cholera was a disease of filth but believing it to be caused by congested population, moved to the country. At this time there were probably fewer than 75 people living in Elizabeth.

Near the present site of McHarry's Tomb there is a very old cemetery where a United Brethren Church once stood.

Many years ago Nebo Methodist Church served as both church and school. This church-school stood on the present site of Bethesda Methodist Church and is flanked on the south by one of the older graveyards of this area.

On the afternoon of March 18, 1925, about 4 o'clock, the most devastating storm to hit Harrison County in the Twentieth Century descended on parts of Boone, Posey and Taylor Townships. The



**McHarry's Tomb in Ohio River Cliff near Bridgeport, Posey Twp.
Burial place of River Captain, Francis McHarry.**

cyclone first struck at the farm of George L. Crosier on the south edge of Laconia and continued its intermittent path of destruction to the farm of Homer Hoke, on the eastern edge of Posey Township. A score of houses and barns were destroyed and five people were killed. Everyone in or near the storm has a vivid memory of the terrible noise, which many

describe as a deafening clap of thunder that was prolonged until the storm had passed. Accompanying the noise was a cave-like blackness that departed with the cyclone. The following are the names of those killed in this cyclone: Mrs. George Johns and mother, Mrs. Charles Rhodes; Mrs. Yandell Babcock; Mrs. Homer Hoke and daughter, Vivian Hoke.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP

By FREDERICK P. GRIFFIN
Notes Of John A. Cabell

The former Scott Township lays in western Harrison County; it is bordered on the north and west by Big Blue River. Indian Creek cuts across the south east corner and through the middle it is cut by the Potato Run and the Cold Friday Run. In the southwest it is bordered by the Ohio River. The almost mountainous terrain of this township, cut by the deep valleys of these streams makes a most beautiful country.

The first settlers of this area were Benjamin Grable and John Pitman in 1809. In 1810 and 1811, Wm Daggs and Walter Craig entered land and in 1814 and 1818, Henry Briles and John Snider settled here. John Brown settled near Potato Run at an early date; he died before he could go back east for his family; the family later came and took his claim and his descendants still inhabit this area.

The Rothrock family has long



**First Rothrock Mill built by Peter Rothrock
on Blue River at Wyandotte, 1819-1820**

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been associated with this area along Blue River — the first Rothrock Mill at Wyandotte has long since disappeared and all that is left is part of the old dam and the cemetery where this pioneer family lies buried. A second Rothrock Mill was built at White Cloud and was operated by the Rothrock family until recently. The worst flood in Blue River's history occurred in January 1959 and it caused much damage to this abandoned mill.

The old Ridge Road from Corydon to Leavenworth follows a high ridge across this township from east to west. In early times this was a much better route than the one that followed along Blue River. The present day lines of the Bell Telephone Company follows this route today.

Only two churches remain in operation today — they are the Potato Run and the Blue River Chapel; Cold Friday has been torn down. All three of these churches were United Brethern. Two Lutheran Churches once served this area: They were Mt. Solomon which was torn down about 1938 and Luther's Chapel which was established in 1837; later became a Methodist church in 1897 and was torn down about 1912. Ray's Chapel on the Ridge Road has been torn down but the cemetery is located where the church once stood.



**Mt. Solomon Lutheran Church, Scott Twp.
Among the first Lutheran Churches in Indiana**

A Campbellite church organized as Union Church in Kendal's Hollow but it had no meeting house.

This area once supported nine one room schools; many of them had peculiar names — Walnut Valley, Barks, Dutch Valley, Cold Friday, Potato Run, Precinct, Fox

Hollow, Rosenbargers or Dixie and White Cloud. Today all these are closed and the children are transported in modern buses to Corydon.

Idlewild, Worth, White Cloud, and Dixie were the four postoffices serving this area before the



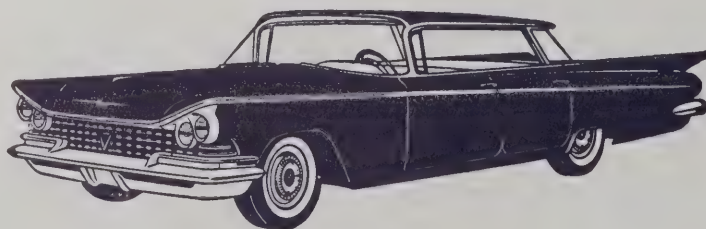
Rothrock's Mill, White Cloud Section of mill at left washed away in Jan. 1959 flood.

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days of the rural free delivery. White Cloud was located on Blue River in the north of the township; this post office was run by the Rothrock family who also operated a mill and a store here for years. Idlewild is near Precinct school and the postmistress here was Mrs. Anna Bruner Brown. Dixie postoffice and store was in the east; Lee Smith and later Ed Starriett were postmasters. Another trading center in Scott was at Kellertown near Luther's Chapel. The Leonard Keller Sr., family operated a store, blacksmith shop and distillery here. Members of this same Keller family later operated the Keller Dept. Store and the Keller Manufacturing Company in Corydon. Ollie Wolfe conducted a store on Heishman's Ridge; he later sold to Zeb Heishman who then sold to Marion Cunningham.

Two early mills were located in southeast Scott Township; Purcell Mill was run by the water furn-

ished by a large spring while the Mauck family ran a mill on Indian Creek.

Dr. Isaac Neely resided in Walnut Valley and rode horseback throughout Scott Township in his medical practice; he later moved to Corydon.

Large quantities of timber was cut out of this township — much of it was sold for hoop poles and tan bark. There are good farming areas in the Dutch Valley and the Walnut Valley areas and in the valleys along the streams.

About 1929 the State of Indiana began buying the rugged, hilly, and eroded land in this township and today they have acquired over 20,000 acres which has become the Harrison State Forest. The first deer was turned loose in 1934 and the first open season on deer was held in November 1951 when about 500 deer were killed. The State of Indiana has done a splendid job turning these hills into a state forest and recreation area

with shelter houses and picnic areas.

Families who have long been associated with this township are Kintner, Cline, Crecelius, Breeden, Bottles, Pate, Brown, Bruner, Conrad, Shrigley, Curts, Feller, Schwartz, Goode, Hottell, Heishman, Hannel, Lowe, McCullum, Green Mauck, Bussabarger, Blume, Trout, Engleman, Pfrimmer, Winn, Trobaugh, Vandaventer and Flock.

Many of these pioneer families lie buried in the cemeteries at Hottell's, Potato Run, Cold Friday, Luther's Chapel, Greenbriar on the hill above Cold Friday, and at Ray's Chapel on the State Forest Road.

Like all stories there must be an ending. With the shift in population after the State had bought so much of the land in Scott, the citizens decided to unite with Harrison Township; so on January 1, 1939, Scott Township ceased to operate as a political unit and became a part of Harrison Township.

SPENCER TOWNSHIP

By BELLE WHITE BRUNER

Spencer Township was settled mainly in the early nineteenth century. One of the early pioneers to enter land here was William Henry Harrison who signed for it in 1807. This was south Spencer where the Fountain Community is now located. Here Harrison set up his grist mill near the huge spring which bore his name for many years, now called Blue Spring. On the site of the grist mill Rich Lemay later operated a handle factory, destroyed by fire 45 years ago. The spot came, at this time, to be called Slab Town.

A highly industrial pioneer community was located in west Spencer at Sharp's Mills. Here a progressive little settlement grew up. Here a large four - story building housed a saw mill, a grist mill and a carding factory, all powered by the waters of beautiful Blue River which meanders through the area. Nearby, Swarens and Sharp operated a mill which manufactured wagon spokes. Here too, was Bate's cooper shop where Mr. Bates boasted that he could make a barrel each day and sell it for \$1.25. The country folk brought their horses for shoes and the farm machinery for repairs to

Coleman's blacksmith shop. Groceries and small articles could be purchased from Swarens and Sharp, general store operators who also acted as postmasters. The coming of Rural Free Delivery marked the beginning of the end for this thriving little community which indicated in some ways the progressive attitude of Spencer Township families.

Just up the river was located Rothrock's saw and grist mill, and

Babcock's Mills where flat boats were built, loaded with lumber and floated down to New Orleans to market.

The pioneer medical center was also in south Spencer at Moberly so named by Cort Askren. In this little village was a general store and a post office, church, school and an office where the following medical doctors served the community through the years: Ward, Anderson, Shuck, Shaw, Swarens,



Pioneer Pitman Cemetery in Spencer Twp.

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and Askren. Among the unusual events in this community was the whipping of a woman by the White Caps.

Spencer folk were always church - minded. In July 1824, John Hughes deeded the land for Thompson's Chapel, which we are told became the second Methodist Church established in Indiana. Spencer Methodism points with pride to her two illustrious minister sons, Cort and J. Ed. Murr, the latter a former district superintendent and still living in New Albany. Another Methodist Church was established on the Louden estate when Joseph Louden deeded to the trustees the land for Louden's Methodist Episcopal Church, later called Moberly for the post office and now referred to as Louden's Chapel. Dennis Pennington, builder of Indiana's first state capital at Corydon was one of these trustees. The United Brethren established Fountain Church somewhat later, also Mt. Lebanon or Haas' Chapel.

A strong Catholic community grew up in North Spencer following the migration of five French families to that area in 1840. They established their first church in 1847. The village was at first called St. Bernard, for the church. Later it came to be called Frenchtown. Here, too was located a

post office, general store and black smith shop.

In central Spencer was the home of John S. Burgess, well known for the propagation of the Burgess peach.

Pioneer families who settled originally in Spencer included these whose names can be recalled on short notice, although the list is far from complete: Bary, Henriott Bogard, Nolot, Gurtz, Pate, Vausaha, Troncin, Westfall, Schuppert, Thevenot, Fawver, Lang, Swarens Sharp, Hottle, Rothrock, Louden, Pitman, Grabill, Rosenbarger, Hannel, Windell, Wiseman, Hughes, Foster, Wiseman, Alexander, Murr, Davis. Three Tom Davises lived in scattered parts of Spencer — Squirrel Skin Tom, Brick House Tom, and White House Tom, the latter it was who won a deadly hand-to-hand combat with a burly Indian attacker, tanned the red skin and used it for a saddle blanket. Also the Haas family, Burgess, Flocks, Pinaire, Harmon, Dellinger, Cook, Rinehart, Gettelfinger, Rigot, Wetzel, Arnold, Sappenfield, Simon, Miles, Pennington Marchery, Sieg, Hickman, Lynch, Wilson, Engleman lived here.

On the Pitman estate, entered by David Pitman is located Pitman Cemetery in which the oldest stone is dated 1826. Here many of the above families are buried

and their descendants keep the grounds in order. Here too, is Pitman Cave, used in pioneer days for storage.

Before the coming of Rural Free Delivery, the four post offices, Frenchtown, Sunshine, Moberly, and Sharps Mills served the township from Depauw. About sixty years ago came R. F. D. with Charles P. Wolfe as the first carrier. Later Jacob Hannel took the contract for 50 cents per day. Mr. Hannel came to feel that this was a poor bargain, so he sold the contract to a Mr. Goss with a bonus of a white pony, a ton of hay and 10 dollars cash.

Tradition tells us that Johnny Appleseed passed this way on several of his journeys.

Spencer township has remained progressive. She early accepted the telephone, was one of the earliest townships in the County to adopt Rural Electrification. Here people have always been ready to attempt projects for social, civic and educational betterment. Here twelve district schools, Fountain, Hottles, Murrs, Langs, Fairdale, Frenchtown, Summers, Hickmans, Moberly, Troncins, Miles, and Haas have one by one been abandoned and young Spencer citizens now attend the modern consolidated North Central School at Ramsey.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP

By DOUGLAS BARNES and MARY FRANCES BARNES

According to the record of original entry of land in Taylor Twp., the first settlers were: Jacob Richardson and John Reed in 1807; John Moffett, George Hoke and John Smith in 1808. These were the earliest settlers in the Ohio River Bottoms.

In 1807 Smith's Ferry, later called Brinley's Ferry, began operation on the Ohio from Salt River to the Indiana shore near the present location of Rosewood. This ferry was kept in operation for many years and was utilized by people wishing to go to Louisville. Lee's Ferry was established in 1810 at Evans Landing but was not kept in operation for more than a score of years.

The former school system was quite different from what we now know. Taylor Twp., children were educated in nine different one-room school houses. Although they



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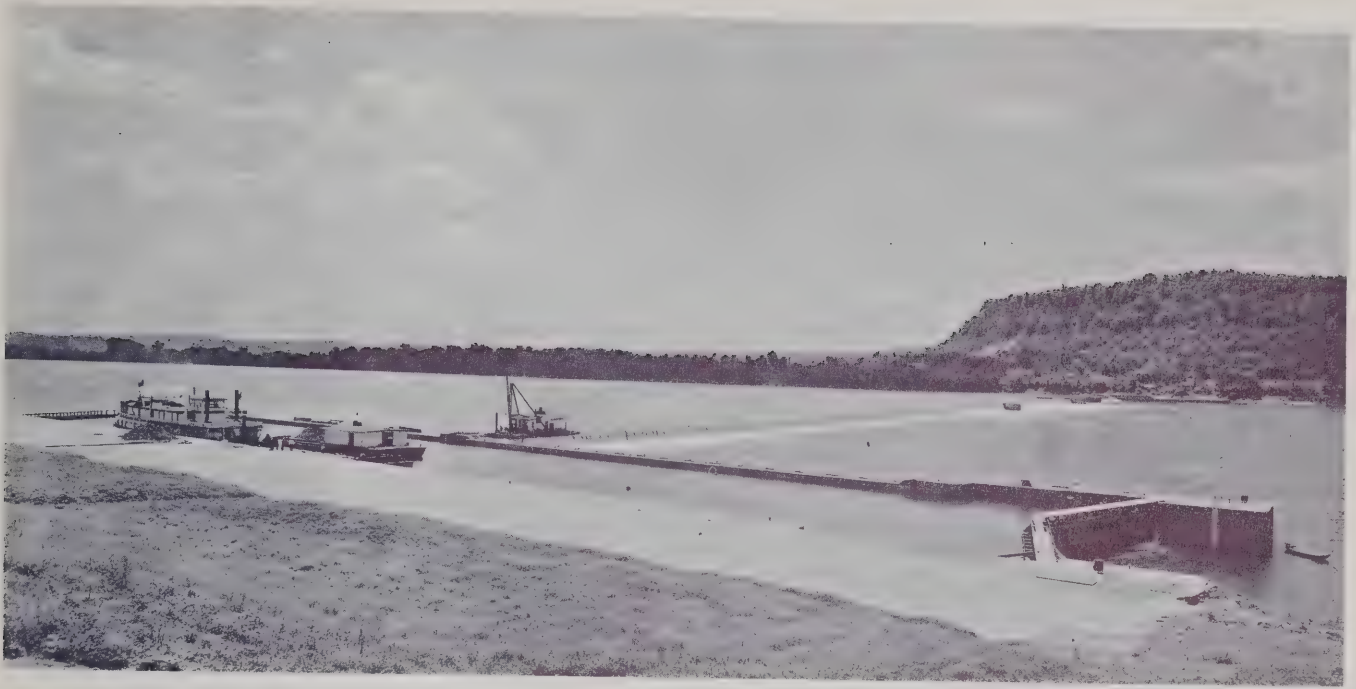
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**U. S. Navigation Dam 43 on the Ohio River
near Evans Landing, Taylor Twp.**

were officially identified by numbers, they were commonly known by the following names: Carters, Greenwood, Underhills, Glenwood, Willowsprings, Bearwater, McCauley's, Moores and Macedonia.

The earliest school, established in the 1800's was Moores Chapel, which served as both church and school. It was a log structure in which boards served as seats. About 1887 it burned and was replaced by another which also burned. Taylor Twp., is now consolidated into South Central School Corporation.

Possibly the oldest church in Taylor Twp., was Willowsprings near Evans Landing. This was followed by Moores Chapel Methodist Church near Rosewood. The many Catholics of this early era attended St. Michaels Church at Dogwood which was established before 1820.

Later a Catholic church was established at Buena Vista in northwest Taylor Township. The land for the little settlement of Buena Vista, was given by William Wallace in 1850. Squire Funk, son-in-law of Wallace, conducted a store and peddling wagon from this place. At one time, this was a well known trading center of the township.

In northwest Taylor Township is Glenwood Presbyterian church. This church got its name from the old Glenwood wood stove around which the congregation

gathered.

In 1827, John Saffer and Rebeckah, his wife, deeded to Paul French, David Brown and Robert Brown, trustees, ground for the Little Flock Baptist Church in northwest Taylor Township. The overgrown cemetery is all that remains of this church today. Little Flock is located several hundred yards southwest of Glenwood Church. The cemeteries at Glenwood Presbyterian and Little Flock Baptist contain graves of early settlers of this area.

Two post offices were established in Taylor Twp., one at Buena Vista and another at Rosewood. In the year of 1899, the Rosewood Post Office was moved to Evans Landing where it continued its service until 1953.

These post offices received their mail from passing river boats and a daily delivery from West Point, Ky. The mail was ferried across the river in all kinds of weather in an open skiff. This area is now served by the Elizabeth Post Office.

In 1859 a meteor fell in the vicinity of Buena Vista. A glare of light was seen and loud bursting reports were heard about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of March 28. These were followed by hissing sounds in the air for miles around and a rattling as the fragments fell in different places. Robert Summers found the largest piece reported. It was 4.4 inches long and 2.2 inches in diameter. Pieces of

meteor were sent to the British Museum in London.

In 1894 there was a serious depression which caused an army of jobless men to march on Washington, D. C. The largest of these armies was led by Charles F. Kelly, who called himself General and marshalled his men with the bugle. Enroute from Evansville to New Albany he landed his army of 1,180 men at Evans Landing where they lighted campfires and foraged food from nearby fields. John McRae, a local farmer, donated 20 barrels of potatoes to the hungry army. Able Colvin of Rosewood, then a boy of six, remembers that the army attracted by the shade of a locust grove surrounding his home stopped there from 10:00 a. m. until 3:00 p. m. During this time they drank the cistern completely dry and consumed all the milk on the farm. They then continued peaceably on their way to New Albany.

In 1875 a tentative plan was adopted for the canalization of the Ohio River, with a nine foot channel maintained from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Cairo, Ill. As a link in this system of dams, construction was begun on Dam 43, at Evans Landing in 1914. Due to unusual high water, construction was discontinued several times and was finally completed on Dec. 1, 1920; but because of the high stage of the river the dam was not raised until June 13, 1921.

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WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

By MRS. HARLAN WINDERS

Washington Township one of the smallest townships in the southwestern part of the county is located on the Ohio River.

The early settlements were made at New Amsterdam, Valley City and North Hampton. The latter North Hampton, on the river a few miles south of New Amsterdam was settled about 1815 by James Riley and Jacob Youstler. This settlement failed because of trouble arising within itself. One of the early roads of the county led from South Hampton to Corydon.

Valley City received its name because of its location in a beautiful valley. It was founded about 1859 on land given by James H. Trotter and Jacob C. Lopp. The fertile land of this valley had been taken long before 1859 by the first settlers, namely — James Long, Sarah Applegate, John Martin, John Hogan, Robert Long, John Ripperdan, and Reuben Wright. Farming was the chief occupation of the people. At one time there were two churches in the valley. The United Brethren and the Presbyterian. The former has been closed for many years, but the Presbyterians have recently built a new church which is now located near the community building.

Valley City, in its later years had a two room school building,

where two teachers taught the first eight grades. Many boys and girls having completed their schooling here, either became teachers or continued in college. A few outstanding names are Dr. Fisher, Capt. Windell, John C. Baxter, John P. Sonner, Dr. Hays and the Hardsaw, Fleshman and Simler families.

Probably the first to settle in Washington Township were brothers, Jacob and Henry Funk, and families who settled in 1805 in the river bottom where Indian Creek flows into the Ohio. Henry Funk, a Revolutionary soldier, and his son, Daniel Funk, soldier in the War of 1812, both died in 1815 and are buried on their farm near the Overflow Pond. Jacob Funk died in 1819 and is buried on his farm near New Amsterdam.

New Amsterdam, located on the Ohio, was settled at an early period, Sept. 19, 1815 by Jacob Funk and Samuel McAdams. For many years it was a thriving river town. Some of the earliest settlers after 1815 were Richard Martin, John Ripperdan, John Williams, John Mowrer, Jonas Fleshman, James Riley, John Perkhiser, Jacob and Martin Beanblossom. After 1850 and '60 came the Montgomerys, Mowerys, Dr. Reader, Moyars, Stokers,

Brandenburgs, Coffmans, Aydelottes, Franks, Friedleys, Jones, Mathews, Kempers, Sonners, Sherrills Trobaughs, Wolfes, Youstlers, and French.

The first church at New Amsterdam was the United Brethren which was built about 1855 on the same lot where the present church is located. This was a community church where any minister could hold services; in 1891, the present church was built and dedicated. In 1892, the Methodist Episcopal Church erected their building.

The first school at New Amsterdam was a one room building built a short distance from town. One of the teachers was Dr. Reader. Later there was a two room school for a number of years; then a larger building was constructed for all the grades and high school. At the present, children attend the Heth - Washington Township Consolidated School and the high school students go to the Central School Corp., at Corydon.

At one time, one room schools were held in different sections of the township, namely Redden's, Bennet's, Simler's, Dawson's and Wolfe's. In those days boys and girls trained for teaching which did not require much beyond the grades. If anyone could pass the examination for teacher's license, he became a teacher. Usually every township had its own teachers, this was considered quite an honor to teach in their own school.

In the past, there were several family cemeteries, but at present New Amsterdam and the other at there are two mai cemeteries — Wesley Chapel. There is a Methodist Church at Wesley Chapel. The deed for the land was made Nov. 17, 1853 by Isaac and Madelina Kaga to the church which is located just south of Valley City. The first church was made of logs and the second building was erected about 1888.

During the early days, there were many small orchards which led to the establishment of distilleries. There were two in the township owned by Mr. David Kemper and Mr. Sterling Alexander.

At the present time there is the Finn Orchard, owned and operated by Mr. Earl Finn and his mother, Mrs. Esther Finn. Part of this orchard is known as the Kemper and Enlow orchard and the other is known as the Fruit Farm.



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WEBSTER TOWNSHIP

By MRS. SAM P VOGT

Webster Township is one of the smallest in Harrison County, having an area of 30 square miles and a population of 998.

The first settlers located along the valleys of Buck Creek. John Stephens came in 1809 and settled on the south fork of Buck Creek. Joseph Eckart came in 1812. Robert and Andrew Biggs came in 1815, also Robert Kirkham. Robert Biggs laid out a plat for a village on the Kirkham farm but it never materialized. Wm. Stallings came in 1816, also Wm. Sands came the same year and settled at the junction of the north and middle forks of the creek. James Lemmon came in 1817, and settled on the middle fork. His son, John, later became a Baptist Minister. Henry Kirkham came the same year. Jesse Melton came in 1819. In 1816, 1817, 1818 came Aaron Blunk, Andrew Blunk, and John Bowman; they settled on the upper fork of the creek.

These early settlers built water mills for grinding grain and sawing lumber. Many years later a flour mill was built in New Middletown by Philip Heckleman, father of Wm. Heckleman, who was a merchant and ran a huckster wagon out of New Middletown to all parts of the country for many years. The mill was later owned by the Kannapels. It burned in 1908 and was rebuilt by John Uessler and Oscar Foster. The present owner is Maurice Kochert of Lanesville. It is one of the largest mills of its kind. There are four thriving stores in New Middletown, namely, Winterkorn's, Bickel's, Brewster's, and Eckart's. Some of these stores run huckster trucks into market weekly; many

farmers do the same. Mrs. Lizzie Payton has a store southeast of New Middletown.

Webster Township has one post office, namely, New Middletown, with a Star Route running from Corydon to Elizabeth. At one time, there was a post office in southwest Webster at Dogwood.

In 1809, the Court of Common Pleas ordered a road built from Brinley's Ferry on the Ohio River to Corydon. This road followed along the middle fork of Buck Creek and crossed through the center of Webster Township.

There were ten one-room school houses in Webster — No. 1 at Charles Gleitz's; No. 2 at New Middletown; No. 3 at Ed. Fogal's (Bowling Green); No. 4 at Albin's; No. 5 at John Zenor's (Vernon); No. 6 at Dogwood; No. 7 at Truman's; No. 8 at Riddle's; No. 9 in South Webster (Zimmerman's); No. 10 at Pearsons (Needmore).

High School subjects were taught in the New Middletown school as early as 1905, but it later had an accredited high school; the first class graduated in 1916. On August 5, 1952, it consolidated to form the Central High School at Corydon.

Old Salem Baptist church south of New Middletown is one of the oldest churches in the township still standing. Black's Chapel on Buck Creek was the first Methodist Church. At late as 1895, the old log church was still standing. Later a frame building was erected, but it was sold to Arthur Heckleman, who razed it and built a store room in New Middletown about 1935.

There were three United Breth-

ren churches in the township — New Middletown, Smith Camp Ground at Dogwood, and Musselman; the Musselman building burned several years ago. In 1829, a U. B. church was organized a short distance east of where Musselman's stood; this was called Buck Creek Church.

There were two Catholic churches in the township, namely, Most Precious Blood in New Middletown and St. Michael's at Dogwood; the latter which was organized in 1814 has been torn down in recent years.

The German Reformed church just north of New Middletown was built in 1865. Old Sharon Presbyterian once stood one mile southeast of New Middletown on Buck Creek. All of these churches have nearby cemeteries. There are a great many other cemeteries scattered over the township, such as Zenor's, Blunk's, etc.

Northeast Webster Township was settled by early pioneers from the east but in the 1830's, German and French emigrants commenced buying land in this area. Just before the Civil War there was another general migration from Europe. Until today this farming area known as the "Flatwoods" is almost entirely inhabited by descendants of these German and French families. As the name implies, this is a fairly flat or gentle rolling ground and contains some of the best farming land of Harrison County. The people of this area have been progressive and many of the farms were electrified long before the days of the R. E. M. C. German and French family names associated with this region are: Bickel, Eisenmenger, Ellwanger, Feig, Felker, Gleitz, Kraft, Lind, Richert, Rupp, Schneider, Voelker, Vogt, and Weis.

The northwest part of Webster Township was known as "The Barrens" because of the unproductive land. Tradition tells that this land was burned over to encourage the sumac to grow. Sumac was sold to tan leather.

Probably the most unusual happening in the township was when natural gas was discovered. At one time there were six producing wells within a radius of one mile of New Middletown and several others farther away.

Electricity has done much for the growth and improvement of Webster Township.



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THE FUTURE OF HARRISON COUNTY, INDIANA

By S. MORRIS WILSON

INTRODUCTION

We are told that only a few frontiers remain for exploration by Man, but the realm of prophecy as to the Future will be present for any who will accept the challenge!

The mission of a prophet is, inherently, a hazardous one, and usually without recompense except personal gratification should the matters predicted — or part of them, come to pass within the life span of some of those who are acquainted with the prophet and prophecies.

However, no fears need be entertained in stating what the Future holds in store for Harrison county, Indiana!

History has a habit of repeating itself (although the repetition is not always recognized), and the most important asset of Harrison county has been its citizens who have lent their talents not only to the Spiritual, educational, and physical development of the county, but also to the State and to the

Nation as a whole as is so readily demonstrated by the historical sections of this publication.

The basic stock of our citizenry has benefitted by the addition of many fine individuals from other states and nations, with the result that no weakness from in-breeding and other genetic disturbances looms on the Horizon.

Harrison County thus faces the Future as a truly American representative county composed both of the old and the new, and standing on the threshold of tremendous development in the allied fields of Agriculture, Industry, Residential Development, and Recreation.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture will continue to be a very important facet of Life for many of our citizens, but will be distinguished by constant specialization and improvement in production methods and quality of all four-footed, marketable livestock as well as poultry and poultry products.

The Future will demonstrate more and more each year that the generally rolling lands of Harrison county are ideally suited for crops usual to the area but more especially to corn, tobacco, and legume crops rather than wheat and oats.

Farming will be intensified from year to year, with attendant reduction in the number of farms and farmers, but with a large increase in production per acre farmed.

Harrison county offers a bright prospect for the farm family who truly loves the independence of the Farm!

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Harrison County has been rightfully proud of its manufacturing and processing plants as well as of its quarries and managed crops of timber.

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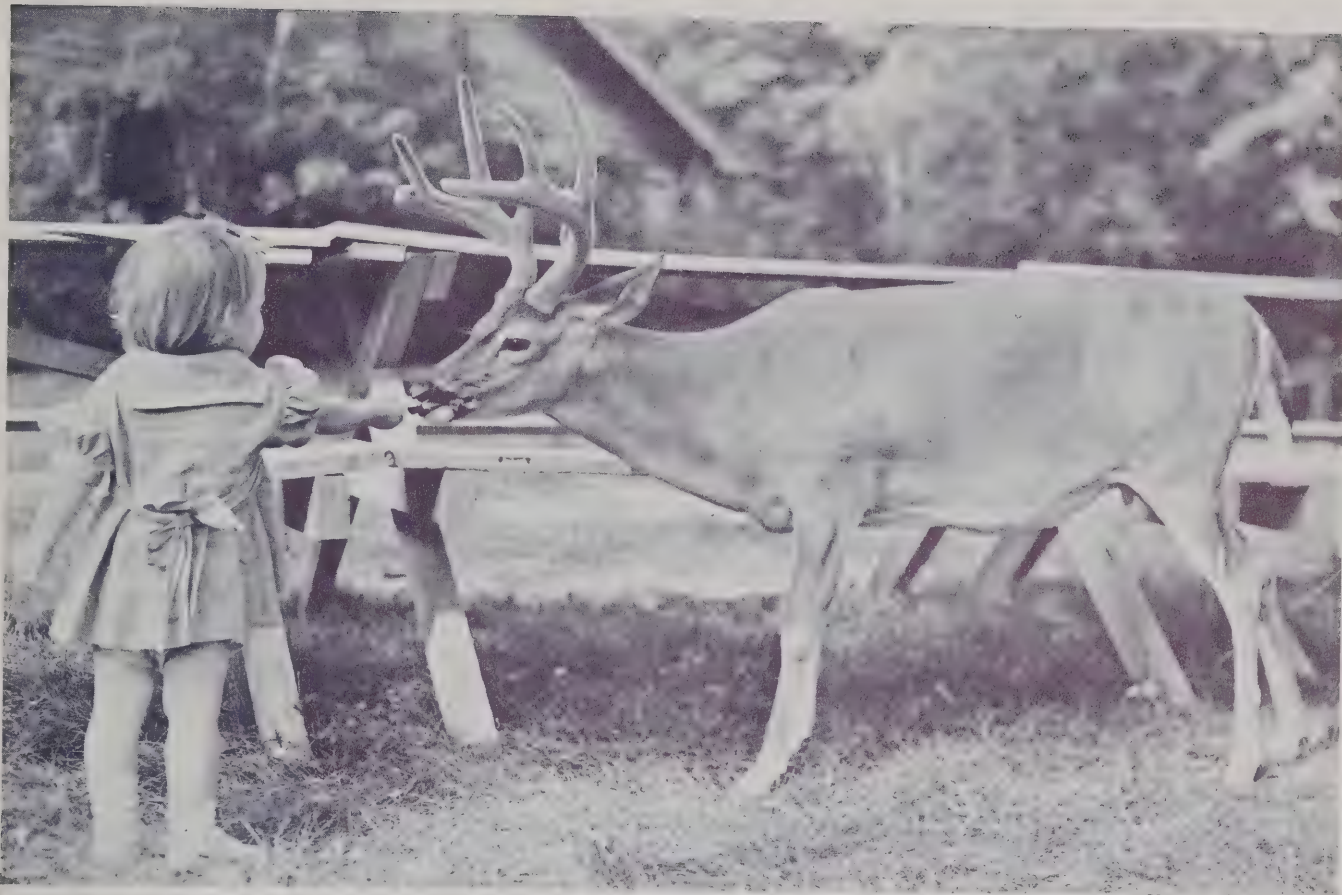
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One of many deer in Harrison State Forest.

natural resource which is so scarce in the United States today (and of which Harrison county has an abundance!) will bring additional important industrial development — particularly in the Southern part of the county.

That natural resource is Water!!

The Ohio River Valley is even now the "Ruhr Valley of the United States", and, due to its water for industry and transportation in the form of the Ohio river, will continue to attract important industries similar to the Martiesen Chemical Company, the Public Service Company of Indiana, and other manufactories of like standing.

Development in Harrison county will be aided further by the construction across the Ohio river of the long-awaited, and vitally necessary National Defense bridge, commonly called the "Mauckport" bridge connecting Indiana and Kentucky, and the current construction of first-class highways and super highways of which the present bridge and highway under construction at the Northern limits of the town of Corydon, the county

seat of Harrison county, Indiana, only a small part.

The "Mauckport" bridge, and highways leading to it carrying interstate commercial and passenger traffic will aid as a supplementation of the slower river traffic on the Ohio river which, presently growing, is even now twice the tonnage moved annually in the Panama Canal!

Industry will not be slow to recognize that within a few feet of each other exist two very desirable forms of transportation!

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

Harrison County now is — and will be, the only truly available and desirable residential area for the large and continually growing "Falls Cities" which now number some 600,000 — 700,000 in their combined populations.

The construction of the new Ohio river bridge between New Albany, Indiana, and Louisville, Kentucky, and the connecting highways including proposed Interstate Highway No. 64 near

Corydon, Indiana, will reduce the travelling time from Harrison County to the various Falls Cities, including Louisville, Kentucky, to only a very few minutes, and much less time than is required to travel from the environs of Louisville to places of employment in and about Louisville!

The natural result will be that many people will build or rent homes in Harrison county, and drive daily to their work without the constant worry and danger attendant to present-day traffic congestion in and around the Falls Cities, and especially Louisville and its suburbs now serviced by heavily travelled city streets, and highways such as U. S. Highway 31-W, — the infamous "Dixie Die-way"!

Present Louisville and Falls City residents will recognize the safety of their families, and especially children, will not only be much greater if they live in law-abiding Harrison County, Indiana, but they will also find that the quality of construction will be

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higher while at the same time they are enjoying the cheaper construction costs offered by Harrison county contractors and building supply houses to say nothing of the overall lower cost of living.

Then, too, the construction of the "Mauckport" bridge will afford easy and speedy transportation to all those desiring to travel from state to state from the North to the South, and the South to the North such as those travelling to and from Florida and other Southern states, but also will enable our good Kentucky neighbors to use our splendid Harrison County Hospital which will then be readily available within minutes to Brandenburg, Kentucky, and surrounding Kentucky counties.

Citizens of Kentucky will be seen shopping, and enjoying our Harrison county scene to an extent never dreamed, and we will have an influx of military population

from the Fort Knox, Kentucky area who desire to live where there is no traffic congestion, and with Fort Knox being closer, — in time of travelling to and from their duties, to Harrison county than is Vine Grove, Kentucky.

RECREATION

The Harrison County State Forest, and all the rivers, creeks, and lakes of Harrison County constitute the only good, **clean** recreational area near the Falls Cities.

The Future will see an ever increasing number and development of camp sites along water courses and lakes, and the boating facilities along the Ohio river will be enlarged as well as its use for hunting, fishing, swimming, water skiing, and other water sports which will be much better in the Future due to the present program to clean up the Ohio River by stopping the large cities from dumping

raw sewage in the river.

The hunting area of the Harrison County State Forest will be improved as will be the camping facilities of the Forest, resulting in deserved prominence with the construction of the new public highway as is presently programmed.

All in all, Harrison County, Indiana, will become an even greater Vacationers' Paradise than it is now because the construction of the bridges, highways, and park facilities mentioned will give the County, through use by tourists and all seeking recreation, the publicity it so rightfully deserves.

CONCLUSION

The poet has said "Ain't God Good to Indiana?"

We believe that God has been even better than that to Harrison County !!!

Won't you all come and be a part of our Future?



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For news of Harrison County people
and Harrison County business

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FROM THE NEWS COLUMNS OF THE
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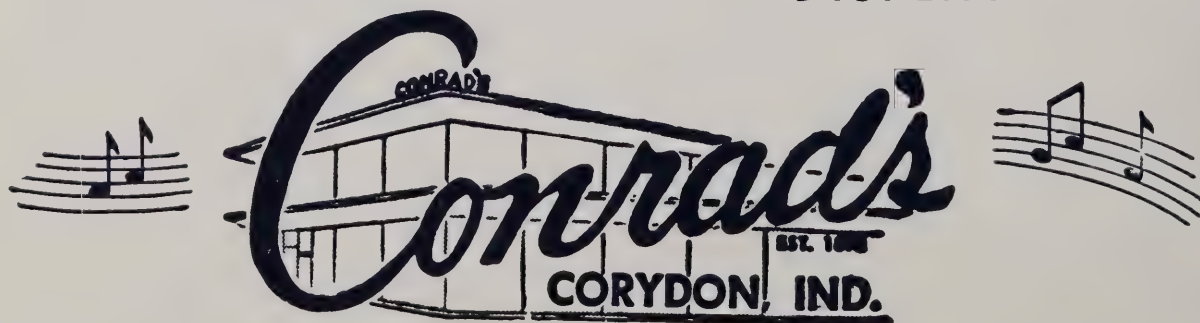
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